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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,092.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 7-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6521
25th "	PERSIA	7961		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6595
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5294	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

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YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,575	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	31st " "

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DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIE	6,385	Guionnet	20th July "

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

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BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radesich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*†PERSIA	5895	P. Cragiletto	25th May.
*†TRIESTE	5099	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*†F. FERDINAND	6046	G. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LUNGA	2,170	Mon. 6th May	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,900	Thur. 9th May	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 10th May	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 3,094 tons, on MONDAY, 6th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire and Koweit.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,900 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Anwar and Bagdad.

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S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 7th May.

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3rd May, 1907.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
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Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Capt-in.	Tons.	Date.
ASIA	J. Shanklin.	3,611	8th May 1907.

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Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
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Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
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Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
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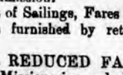

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI,

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	10th May	17th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
MUKE MARU	...	F. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	E. Hoomes	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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GENUINE PORTUGUESE PORT WINE.

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FREI AGOSTINHO ...	1 14	21 0
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VICTORIA ...	3 0	35 0

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The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face ...	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face ...	33	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch ...	85	0
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The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case ...	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter ...	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face ...	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case ...	65	0
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The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face ...	225	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case ...	240	0
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The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case ...	325	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter ...	350	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face ...	320	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case ...	350	0
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The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case ...	450	0
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BOMBAY & POONA.

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—

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OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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"PERFECTION." Fire Extinguishers.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE [redacted] MARK.

This remarkable and highly powerful remedy is employed in the Continental Hospitals by Doctors, Physicians, Surgeons, and others, wherever all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum current does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,600,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	5,000,000

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Silver Reserve Fund	$	110,000,000
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL FOREST COLLEGE,
DEHRA DUN.

AN EXAMINATION will be held on 8th, 9th and 10th of July, 1907, at the Office of the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, on Pali Hill, Bandra, for ENTRANCE to the above College. Intending candidates must appear personally before Undersigned, for further details and for permission to compete.

F. GLEADOW,
Conservator of Forests, N. C.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.—OFFERS will be received up to 10th May 1907 by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP "CANNING"

with all Stores and Fittings that are on board of her.

The vessel was built as a Steel and Iron Screw Steamer in 1882.

She is 285 feet long, has 36 feet 2 inches beam, and is 2,245·98 gross tonnage.

Purchaser must remove the Ship from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expenses and risk.

Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender; balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

No other stipulations than above are necessary.

Application to view the vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD,
BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH 1907.

APPLICATIONS are invited by May 15th 1907, for ADMISSION to the Central Police Training School, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 494-95, Part I, of the Bombay Government Gazette of the 19th April, 1906.

R. B. STEWART,
Inspector General of Police.

POONA, 27TH APRIL, 1907.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sections of the AHMEDNAGER STONE WALL will shortly be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION. The Stone generally consists of slabs of 3 by 2 by 1½ft. and is of very good quality. The Railway Station being very near, there is no difficulty of exporting. In view of the contemplated extension of the Ahmedabad Railway Station and construction of other public buildings at Ahmedabad and Bombay, there will be a very great demand for this Stone, which is very highly spoken of by experts. Contractors are invited to come and personally examine the wall and the stone, before the date of auction is announced.

PRIVATE SECRETARY
to H. H. The MAHARAJA of IDA STATE.

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A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate. Apply to—

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Bombay, 3rd May, 1907.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Flamingo, 2,150 tons Captain J Mackintosh sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Lhasa, 934 tons, Captain H Mc Diarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Xema, 445 tons, Captain D Mahomed will sail to-day for Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and 500 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, 3,038 tons, Captain T Johnston arrived in harbour yesterday from London 30th March, with a general cargo, and 268 cases explosives.

THE steamer Umsinga, 1,895 tons, Captain H S Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, with the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs H Seeley, Mr Jose De Silva, Mr and Mrs A Fernandes, and 3 children, Mrs De Sauza Faria, and 3 children, Mrs Porado and 2 children, Mr and Mrs J Pacheo and child, Mr and Mrs M Socdal, and 5 children, Mr and Mrs Mayat and 187 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ..... Capt Hickley ..... R N
H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt Heneage ..... R N
H M S Proserpine ..... Comdr James ..... R N
R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Canning ..... Comdr Farewell ..... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ..... Chndr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ..... Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ..... Capt W L Kelly ..... Madras Pearl Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 3.

Bulimba	1607	McLean	M M & Co
Flamingo	2130	Mackintosh	Corry Bros & Co
Goalpara	1358	Morrison	M M & Co
Hendon Hall	2588	Tyson	K Nixon & Co
Malta	6061	Peters	M'Gee
Mashura	1273	Ellery	MM & Co
Naseri	911	Primrose	D & P S N Co
Oriental	3805	Lewellen	P & O Co
Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden
Reichstag	1339	Thle	Durban
Shanjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Sfrsa	1675	Kendall	M M & Co
Umsinga	1895	Robertson	R A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Huntsman	4827	Rhodes	L'pool	9-5	K N & Co
C & R	Shilhead	2095	Clucas	Hamburg	12-5	W & A G & Co
D & E	Clan Macpherson	3941	Boer	M Gou	11-5	F Muir & Co
H	Producer	743	Winsers	Durban	11-5	Glade & Co
K	Sultan	1761	Ulrich	Z'bar	4-5	A Strandes
N	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull via K'chi	7-5	F Muir & Co
O	Xema	446	Mahomed	K'chi	4-5	Shah S N Co
P	Crusader	2744	Milburn	Hull	18-5	W & A G & Co
P	Crusader	2744	Millburn	Hull	18-5	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Puri		643	Ahmed	K'chi		4-5 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Olympia	3260	Osborne	L'pool	4-5 W & A G & Co
2	Asia	2339	Shanklin	L'pool	5-5 W & A G & Co
4	Sirocco	2349	Owen	Dunkirk	6-5 W & A G & Co
5	Othello	3327	Readby	Hull	11-5 F Muir & Co
6	Itola	3492	Hirst	Hamburg	4-5 M M & Co
7	Chancellor	2957	Davaki	Havre	11-5 K N & Co
9	Rothenfels	3590	Freeden	Hamburg	7-5 Glade & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	11-5 P & O Co
13	Ouda	3400	Lumarchand	Antwerp	5 M M & Co

M W D D

Onipenta	3420	Hill	C'tta	4-5	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Umsinga s	Robertson	Delagoa Bay, Apr 13
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden, Apr 28
	Mombasa s	Johnston	London, Mar 30

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Flamingo s	Mackintosh	Calcutta
	Larne s	Atkinson	Mormugoa
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi

The steamer Xema, Mahomed, for Karachi, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Onipenta, for Calcutta, &c, began to load yesterday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Canara, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The steamer of Clanline Clan Fraser arrived at London on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Bombay mails of 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 1st instant (yesterday) (London 2nd May 07.

The steamer of Clan Line Clan Menzies, arrived at Suz, from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Huntsman s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 500 bales cotton P Vishram and Co.

Chancellor s—25 bales wool G Gungadas; 81 bales wool N Goculdas; 40 bales wool A Chagla and Co; 55 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—25 tons yellow ochre Ewart Latham and Co; 390 cwt horns E Mahomed; 68 cwt cashew nuts 97 cwt nuxvomica and 48 cwt turmeric R Jevandas; 10 bales hides P E Boyce and Sons; 203 cwt turmeric J Ramji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—11 bales carpets Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2,000 cwt castorseed and 2,105 cwt cotton seed David Sassoon and Co

Crusader s—4,000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co.

Hindoo s—2,000 cwt castorseed and 1,007 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Chancellor s—159 cwt wild turmeric M J Joomabhoy and Co; 100 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 400 cwt mustardseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sirocco s—2,600 cwt linseed S C Italiana 2,000 cwt rapeseed C Baggians and Co.

Huntsman s—110 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 110 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Spithead s—236 bales cottonfly N Damji 216 bales cotton and 57 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons; 1,990 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 50 bales hemp P Bhimji; 1,000 cwt poppyseed A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales hemp G Madhowji and Co.

Rotenfels s—285 bales cotton The Bombay and Co.

Itola s—91 bales cotton waste P H Chechgar and Co; 20 cwt dry chillies M J Joomahhoy and Co; 1310 bales cotton Halil Bros; 12 cases wax records T S Ramchunder and Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—300 bales twist C Bomonji and Co; 600 twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—750 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 400 twist C Bomonji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malta s—700 bales cotton Kellick Nixon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malta s—100 bales cotton Glade and Co.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P.&O. Company's steamer "Himalaya," Commander W. B. Palmer to Marseilles and London.

Amesbury, Mr I M
Armstrong, Mr H A
Basch, Mr
Byrne, Mr P
Christman, Mr
Clancey, Mr D J
Cohen, Mr and Mrs
Connell, Miss
Crawford, Maj and Mrs F G and 2 boys
Evans, Mr J G
Foster, Miss R
Fryer, Col
Gehar, Singh B Mr
Gilpin, Mr C E
Gopala, Mr
Gregson, Mr E G
Harris, Mr W M
Hodgson, Mr
Hassall, Mr and Mrs and child
Innes, Mr Mitchell and infant
Isat, Mr
Kapar Singh, Mr
Kidersley, Mr
Kruse, Mr H
Lal Singh, Mr
Leaff, Mr
Luckman, Ven Archdeacon W A G
Macdonald, Mr D
Macdonald, Mr P
Macfarlane, Rev A
Mahon, Genl B
Major, P Singh
Moses, Mrs and child
Murray, The Hon'ble Mr A C
Narayana Rao, Mr H
Pratt, Hon Mr Justice E M
Paip Singh, Mr
Pratt, Mrs and Miss
Pullen, Mrs
Saunders, Mrs A L
Scotre, Mr
Singh, Mr R
Smith, Mr James
Spink, Mr W T
Steward, Mrs
Thakur Mul Singh, Mr
Turner, Mrs F C
Wickins, Rev W J and Mrs
Winter, Mr Max

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. BALDUINO.

The following is the list of Passengers per s. s. *Deo Balduino* expected to arrive here on the early morning of Monday the 6th inst.

From Genoa and Naples.—Mr G Degrosse, Mr C Peppe, H E the Governor of Portuguese India, Lieut Jos Barbosa, Major Da Costa Ferrera, Lieut and Mrs J G da Rocha Gaspar, Capt Tyndell, Mr and Mrs Swanson and children.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

"MY FACE IS COVERED WITH BLOTCHES!"

IS yours? There are people so sensitive to the fact that their faces are disfigured with pimples or blotches that they confess themselves ashamed to go out. Many who have suffered this way have found the remedy and profited by it. If you suffer we want you to know that

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

will cure you. After a few doses the blotches and pimples will disappear, your skin will assume a natural ruddy colour, your eyes brighten and life will again take on a rosy aspect. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls go to the seat of the trouble. They bring Nature back to the balance which she had left, and which result in pimples and blotches. You may try hundreds of medicines, numerous so-called cures, but you will come back to Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls sooner or later. Why delay? Take them now and astonish your friends by your renewed vigour and healthy appearance. Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
155 E. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May 2.*] [BOMBAY, *May 3.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85 5/16		5/16
3 do. Rentes	95½	⅛	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	100¼	⅛	
3½ do. Govt Securities	65½	1/16	
Bar Silver in London	30 5/8		3/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 1/8		3/16
Do. in New York	65½		⅛
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15½		
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·47½		
Do. do. do. New York	4·86½	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills,	3%	un	chgd
3 months' sight			
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½%	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 1/16d. unchanged

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 20th ulto. arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 1st Inst.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£35,800,000	Dec. £	400,000
Public Deposits	£ 9,300,000	Inc. £	400,000
Other Deposits	£46,000,000	Inc. £	2,100,000
Government Securities	£15,300,000	Unchgd.	
Other Securities	£32,800,000	Dec. £	900,000
Notes and Gold	£25,000,000	Dec. £	900,000
The Bank's Reserve is	45 % of the Liabilities.		

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots ... ...Fair demand
Futures ... ... Quiet but steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Firm.
Total Sales ... ...10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... ...
Mid-Americans ... ... } 6·59+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... } 10 1/8 + 1/8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
6·09	6·03	5·99	5·88	5·80
—02	—03	—03	—04	—05
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
5·73	5·71	5·70	5·70	
—04	—04	—04	—03	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 8,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 15,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ...
Spot Cotton.—11·55 unchgd.
Futures.—Month of July, 10·33 } Advanced owing
+12 } to firm cables
Do. do. Dec. 10·37 } and to bull
+05 } support and short covering.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—11 ¼ unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 11·45—06.
Do. do. Aug. 11.18—03.
Closing Tone of Futures—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... ... d. 5 31/32
F. G. Broach ... ... d. 5 30/32
Good Broach ... ... d. 5 29/32

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—30½ Old Terms—May.-June—Hamburg—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat per 413 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 54½ May/June—Havre—Sellers Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 50½ May.-June Hamburg—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed—
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼—½
SUGAR.
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 4 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—July-A . Sellers
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 10d. Sellers

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skins, sale closed to-day Irregular.
Madras, common—1d. to 2d. lower.
Bombay—1d. to 2d. lower.
Total sold 9,08,090.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
11 Boxes Gold Bullion	Rs. 7,06,360	London	Peninsular	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	38,400	London	Peninsular	Bank of Bombay
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,15,200	London	Peninsular	Bank of Bombay
4 Packages Sovereigns	17,550	Jeddah	Majidi	Sundry Natives
Gold Coins	4,531			
Rupees	2,190			
1 Bundle Rs.	2,500	Linga	Bulimba	M Hemraj
2 Boxes Rs.	3,709	Aden	R I M S Dufferin	Asst-Acct-Genl in Charge, Reserve Treasury

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [3RD MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Money Market is easy. There are lenders at 4½ per cent. per annum until the end of June.

Exchange :—

Exchange opened quiet to-day at 1s. 4 1/16d. for Telegraphic Transfers and 1s. 4 3/32d for Demand Bank bills. There was some enquiry by the Bazaar dealers which has been met at our quotation. Several Banks refused to buy credits under 1s.4 5/16d. 3 months' sight, but at one or two Banks it was possible to place bills for all this month at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight Bills have not been very plentiful to-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/32d.		
Demand Draft	1s. 4 3/32d.		
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3/32d to 1/16.		
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1/32d.		
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	171		
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139½		
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	156¼		
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	149¼		
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	214.		

Government Paper :—

The Market opened at 98 1/4 for ready and 98 7/16 for the settlement. There has not been any large business passing to-day but the Market is very steady, probably closing with buyers as under. Calcutta Market is advised as 98 3/8 ready and 98 1/2 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	98	4
1st Settlement	98	7

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London is weaker at 30 3/16d. ready and 30 1/16d. for two months' delivery, New York being steady at 65½d. In sympathy with Home rates our local Market has fallen about ¼ per cent. At opening ready bars were quoted at 78¼d. *ex* duty but have fallen to 78 1/16d., at which the market Forward rates are as noted below. Bar Gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex-Duty—Ready	77	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	77	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	76	13	0

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 25th April	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 2nd May	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd May	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 15th January	9	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

Liabilities—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	2,03,000	.....
Other Deposits	35,05,000	.....
Sundries	82,000	1,000
Assets—		
Government Securities	43,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	18,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	9,98,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	8,83,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	6,32,000	.....
Bullion	.....	44,000
Balance with other Banks...	97,000	.....
Sundries	34,000	.....
Cash...	29,28,000	.....

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly sales on Wednesday last 50 lakhs was offered, of which amount, 11·20 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 38·80 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 3-32d. tenderers at these rates receiving 6 per cent. After the sales extras were allotted of 4·40 lakhs bills at 1s. 4 1-8d. and 3 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 5-32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 76 lakhs. The amount advertised for next week is 50 lakhs.

The mail of the 19th April brings £320,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	16,20,000
Bombay	„	16,30,000
Madras	„	5,70,000
Total...	Rs.	38,20,000

The mail of the 26th April brings £20,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and £50 000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Bombay	Rs.	10,000
Madras	„	30,000
Total...	Rs.	40,000

The mail of the 3rd May brings £60,000 silver and £1,10,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	4,50,000
Bombay	„	2,10,000
Madras	„	9,00,000
Total...	Rs.	15,60,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	83,942	62,057	+ 21,885
Receipts from 1st October to 2nd May..	2,355,447	2,199,782	+ 155,665
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	45,258	40,584	+ 5,674
China	19,137	2,041	+ 17,096
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	65,395	42,625	+ 22,770
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 2nd May..			
Europe	784,345	640,732	+ 143,613
China	32,976	16,174	+ 16,802
Japan	464,169	307,576	+ 156,593
Coast Ports ...	38,805	20,724	+ 17,881
Total ...	1,320,095	985,206	+ 334,889
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe... ...	32,066	5,754	+ 26,312
China	318	15,043	— 14,725
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 20th April 1907 —10,472 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 16th Feb. 1907—10,205 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	7,388	303,393	419,431
Central India ...	4,795	94,477	116,685
Barsee and Nugger ...	9,340	180,187	122,192
Berars...	9,750	435,910	466,061
Central Provinces ...	4,098	295,502	318,825
Total Oomras...	35,341	1,309,469	1,443,194
Dhollera	10,327	189,432	127,381
Broach	18,377	229,589	197,283
Compta and Dharwar.	9,006	59,257	46,959
Westerns	585	8,256	13,519
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	7,705	462,127	299,630
Bengals, Rajputana...	1,476	62,934	26,552
Sind	100	13,423	28,772
Persian	204	1,895	1,560
American	821	16,996	11,583
Egyptian	.....	1,155	1,303
Other Sorts	.....	797	2,086
Totals...	83,942	2,355,447	2,199,782

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The past week has again seen a considerable rise in the Home markets. New Orleans is still to the fore, ably seconded by Liverpool, and the May corner in the latter market is now in a strong position. Unfavourable weather reports from America have helped to strengthen the market, and it is said that "bull" speculators are working for a corner in the summer months and that America is buying in Liverpool. The general feeling is "bull" and indications are apparent of a still further advance. The rise is however very rapid, and a turning point must come when unloading commences, though, at the moment, this point does not seem to be in sight. Spot sales in Liverpool have fallen off during the week, and spinners do not appear anxious to take cotton at 6d. a pound.

The news received during the week regarding the New Crop in America is less favourable. The weather has been cold, retarding the growth of the early sown plants, and some damage is reported. It is, however, too early yet for any appreciable harm to be done, as re-sowing can take place.

The following table gives the position of the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

Liverpool.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	6·40	6·59	+ ·19
Futures, May-June ...	5·90	6·09	+ ·19
Do. Oct.-Nov.	5·65	5·73	+ ·08
New York.			
Spot	11·30	11·55	+ ·25
Futures, July ...	9·91	10·33	+ ·42
Do. Dec. ...	10·17	10·37	+ ·20
New Orleans.			
Spot	11 1/8	11 1/2	+ 3/8
Futures, July ...	10·81	11·45	+ ·64
Do. Aug.....(New position)...		11·18	(New position)

Owing to the rise on the other side, the market in Bombay has been firmer during the week and prices have advanced, Bengals were Rs. 4 to 5 higher, but sellers having come out to place their ready holdings as May contracts, they are now somewhat easier. Oomras generally are Rs. 2 to 3 higher with few sellers. Broach for May delivery has advanced Rs. 4 to 5 with business doing. Westerns are steadier and about Rs. 2 to 3 higher. Khandeish is unchanged. Besides, Broach business has been done in Bengals, but for other descriptions there is little enquiry.

In spot cotton a considerable business has been put through, exporters being the chief buyers, though Mills have also been freer operators. High class Oomras and Bengals have been in good demand by shippers, and full rates have been paid for really nice lots. Selection is, however, difficult. Stapled Oomras have been taken to some extent, and Broach and Muttias have shared in the enquiry. Mills have taken most styles, but stapled descriptions were in better demand. Sellers, for the most part, have met the market readily, but there is more disposition now shown by some dealers to hold stocks. At the close the market is quieter, and the demand has fallen off.

Receipts of cotton into Bombay are about on the same scale as last week, and amount to 83,942 bales. The total receipts to date are 2,355,447 bales against 2,199,782 bales last year, thus showing an excess of 155,665 bales.

For new Crop the market is steady, and prices have advanced during the week, but there is little doing beyond a few "Sutta" Contracts in the azaar.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	262	May.
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti	224/25	„
Fine „ Damangaum Pulgaon.	205/6	„
Fine „ Khangaum Akola ...	199/200	„
Fine „ Amraoti... ...	199/200	„
F. G. „ Khandeish... ...	172/73	„
Fine „ Khandeish	183	„
Fine „ Bengals	174/75	„
Good Westerns	233/34	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	242/43	„
New Crop		
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 246	Mar 08.
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	„ 179	Jan
Fine M. G. Bengals	„ 194	do.
„ „ Khangaum Akola	„ 214	do.
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	„ 194	do.

Liverpool Opened—

Opening tone	Quiet but steady	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales
Total Imports	9,000	„

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·08	6·01	5·98	5·88
—01	—02	—01	unchgd
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5·80	5·72	5·71	5·69	5·69
unchgd	—01	unchgd	—01	—01

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Wheat	...	27,160 cwts
Linseed	...	91,381 „
Rapeseed	...	123,231 „
Gingellyseed	...	4,845 „
Poppyseed	...	130,028 „
Groundnuts	...	2,058 „
Castorseed	...	91,252 „
Rice	...	16,624 „
Myrabollams	...	33,594 „
Cottonseed	...	114,745 „
Mowraseed	...	nil „
Gram	...	4,792 „
Joowar	...	4,206 „
Maize	...	nil „

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—The market has advanced 4 to 5 annas per cwt. during the week owing to a better demand from Home and in sympathy with the firmness in the markets for other seeds. Relatively the prices for R. T. are much higher than the rates for ready, and this is due to native dealers being frightened into covering their short interests. As soon as tenders are out, which sellers can now make against May contracts, the margin should be reduced to the usual level of 4 annas between these prices. We quote :—

ready	Rs.	7 9 0	B. T.
May	„	8 1 3	B. T.

Rapeseed.—The market is very strong and prices are advancing. There has been a fair amount of business done during the week. The sentiment in the market is for still higher prices, and holders of stocks, after disposing of a certain proportion, withdraw and await a further advance. Stocks are fairly large, but arrivals from the Punjab are coming in slowly, partly on account of plague in the districts, and partly owing to attraction to Karachi, that route being cheaper. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready...	Rs.	8 6 0	B. T.
Brown Cawnpore May...	Rs.	8 10 0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May ...	„	8 13 0	R. T.
„ „ June-July...	„	8 12 6	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore Ready.	„	9 2 0	B. T.
„ Guzerat „	„	9 2 0	B. T.

Poppyseed.—Arrivals are very large and all fears regarding fulfilling contracts have now been removed. The market is firmer with business passing as under :—

Ready	Rs.	9 12 0	B. T.
Forward	„	10 0 0	R. T.

Gingellyseed.—The market is steady but satisfactory qualities are scarce. We quote :—

Yellow Hingunghat ...	Rs.	55 0 0	

Castorseed.—The market is steady and we quote Rs. 35 ready and forward.

Cottonseed.—Market quiet at Rs. 18/8 to Rs. 19 according to quality.

Groundnuts.—We have no change to report in this market which has ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 41.

Mowraseed.—Arrivals nil. The following are to-day's quotations :

Ready	Rs.	6 6 0	
May	„	6 8 0	
June-July	„	6 9 0	

Wheat.—Business has been done during the week in White Pessi and the Market closes firm. Prices Up-Country are high, and many orders are being received from there to buy for forward delivery. The following are quotations :—

91 per cent. White Pessi May	Rs.	4 13 0	
85 do. do. de.	„	4 11 0	
White Delhi.	„	4 11 6	
do do. June-July	„	4 13 0	
do. do. Aug.-Sep.	„	5 1 0	
White Karachi May	„	4 9 0	
do. do. Aug.-Sep.	„	4 10 6	

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.

White Goods.—The market is in much the same position as last week. Prices show no signs of improving, and clearances are still on a small scale. 28" Nainsooks are in large stock.

Grey Goods.—There is a little improvement in the inquiry and consequently there is a tendency to buy, but prices generally offered are still much below Home figures.

Prints and Dyed goods.—Compared with the previous week, there is some improvement in the demand generally, and as the Home market is firming up, there is a possibility that the improvement may further continue and increase.

Turkey Red Plain Goods.—There is no change in this market. Business is slack notwithstanding the fact that the Home market is very firm and advancing. Prices in the bazaar are very poor.

Turkey Red Printed Goods.—There is some sign of improvement in the market, though it is still quiet. Home prices are firm.

Dhooties.—The market is improving, and there is some demand in the bazaar, though the prices offered are low. The Home market is very firm.

METALS.

Copper.—There has been a further advance of £2 per ton at Home which has tended to advance rupee prices here, but the rise has checked the demand, and the off-take from the bazaar is very limited.

Yellow Metal has also advanced about Re. 1 per cent. and there is a small enquiry from up-country.

COALS.

We have had a very quite market during the past week, and beyond the sale of a lot of 1,500 Dutton's Hartley of April shipment at Rs. 16-12 per ton, and a few resales of ready Bengal at our quotations, no business of importance has been done. For forward shipment sellers are prepared to accept fully one rupee per ton lower but without leading to business. We quote :—

	Rs.		
Cardiff	20	8 0	Per ton.
Davison's	17	8 0	„
Yorkshire	17	8 0	„
Watson's Hartley	17	0 0	„
Desherghur Bengal	15	8 0	„
Seebpore	15	4 0	„
Jardine's Navigation... ...	15	4 0	„
Lawries Navigation	14	4 0	„

PETROLEUM.

The market continues steady, and the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of kerosene oil are as follows :—

Russian Rising Sun brand oil in tins...	Rs.	3 10 0 Per pair.
„ „ „ „ „ loose...	Rs.	3 0 0 Per 8 gallons.
Burmah Swan brand oil in tins	„	3 6 0 Per pair.
„ „ „ „ loose ...	Rs.	2 12 0 Per 8 gallons.
Russian Anchor in cases	„	4 8 0 Per case.
Silverlight oil, Sumatra, 150°, in cases	„	5 2 0 Per case.

SHARES.

The market has been rather active during the week. Bank of Bombay shares at the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at rates varying from Rs. 1,370 to Rs. 1410 and close at Rs. 1395. Bank of India shares have improved to Rs. 544. Bank of Bengal shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,500. In miscellaneous companies Alcock Ashdown and Company shares are in demand at Rs. 325. Badham Piles are quiet at 134. Bombay Flours are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 910. A big lot of Indian guarantee and surety-ship was placed at Rs. 184 during the week. Transactions in Port Cannings are reported at Rs.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907.

LORD CURZON AND HIS SPEECHES.

A year ago Sir Thomas Raleigh's collection of the late Viceroy's speeches was published and now we have to notice a modest but handy and well edited volume by Mr. Karkaria, entitled "Lord Curzon's farewell speeches." These farewell addresses amount to ten and were all delivered during the last two months of Lord Curzon's tenure of his Viceregal office. They are preceded by a useful little introduction and the volume is concluded with a selection from the essays and articles on the late Viceroy penned from time to time for Indian papers and reviews by Mr. Karkaria, whose authority on the matters treated of is no mean one. In examining the group of speeches here conveniently republished we might pertinently inquire as to what are their outstanding characteristics? Four special characteristics will, we think, be revealed by a perusal. First, there is a very real note of seriousness and enthusiasm in connection with the high matters of Government and policy treated of in each separate oratorical effort. The speeches of Lord Curzon are nothing if not stirring; they breathe the speaker's well known devotion to duty and express in no doubtful terms his sense of high responsibility, and they strive to implant in his hearers the same lofty feelings, through the heart as well as through the reason. Second, we are impressed with their force and rhetorical effectiveness. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the Byculla speech—probably Lord Curzon's greatest oratorical effort up to date. Third, our interest is awakened and our approbation aroused by the breadth of the late Viceroy's knowledge and the multifarious character of his interests. Imperial Politics, Internal Reforms, Municipal affairs, the minutiæ of education, the progress of individual communities in this great congeries of peoples, the details of archæology and the welfare of humble Secretariat clerks,—all find a place in his capacious mind and stimulate him alike to strenuous toil.

Finally, we seem to detect, *pace* Mr. Karkaria, a justificatory note in these valedictory speeches, a desire to place on record in a brief and suitable form the principles which had actuated him from first to last together with some account of the work of these seven eventful years achieved in conformity with these principles. It has been sometimes felt and said that Lord Curzon spoke too often, and such critics have implied that a government which is dumb except in deeds is more dignified and more appropriate to Indian circumstances. Now there is no doubt that as soon as you have speeches on politics you have criticism, but is criticism dormant when the Viceroy is silent? The experience of the past would appear to negative this proposition. Whether it is possible or no to lay down a general rule on this point it is certain that Lord Curzon succeeded, by means of his constant speeches, in making known the principles of the administration more clearly than had ever been the case before. He may have stirred up criticism, but he also aroused approbation by dispelling errors and misconceptions, by explaining measures which otherwise might have been misunderstood, in a word by taking the people into confidence. That he broke through the oracular silence which Government had hitherto observed cannot but have been good on the whole, and we thoroughly agree with Mr. Karkaria when he says that "such frank and outspoken confidence in the non-official class, both European an native, has done undoubted good, and generated trust; and nothing helps so much in governing an alien and mixed population, such as that of this country, as mutual confidence between the rulers and the ruled generated by such intercourse." So important did Lord Curzon consider the public exposition of policy, that in his Byculla speech he placed it amongst the four cardinal principles of action by which he had been guided throughout his Viceregal career. "I have always held that Governors are servants of the public, and that policies are not such high and holy things as not to admit of clear exposition and candid argument for all who care to hear." Certainly, there must be something wrong if the acts and aims of government do not admit of vindication, and it is a more manly course, besides being less open to the charge of blind autocracy, to treat your critics with respect than to pretend to be unaware of their existence.

No Viceroy within the last fifty years has been the victim of such abuse as Lord Curzon, but none has done more for the country. In politics and government the truly great men, those who are the very negation of a policy of drift, who excise abuses and pursue a definite line in every department of State often at the expense of vested interests, and who will not tolerate incapacity, are very rarely popular at the moment. But history not seldom rescinds the verdict of contemporaries, and when once evil passions and wounded self love subsides, the true greatness of the man stands revealed. Such, we confidently predict, will be the case with Lord Curzon. The reputation of his Indian Viceroyalty will grow with the years and his claim to stand with Warren Hastings, Wellesley and Dalhousie, will at length be universally admitted. Nor will this title to fame depend upon his intellectual greatness and far-reaching statesmanship alone; it will be grounded rather in a recognition of the real services to the Indian people, conferred by his devoted labours and wide-embracing reforms. It was above all for the dumb millions of India that he worked; it is the 80 per cent., of poor peasantry who especially profit by remissions of taxation, a more elastic revenue system, an extended irrigation, a perfected method of combating famine and an improved police. They also will benefit from the encouragement given to primary education, for which purpose the late Viceroy allocated such generous grants. Nor are the educated classes acting fairly by their bitter criticisms. Secondary and technical education has been improved and the Univerities Act was really passed in the interest of the educated community. This much abused measure was imperatively required in the interests of efficiency; higher education needed to be withdrawn from the hands of amateurs and entrusted to a majority of trained educationists. No one with personal experience of the University Senates can honestly deny that Indian education has immensely benefited by the change. Those who still urge that higher education had been banefully officialised should be invited to say whether the administration of it by experts, even if some happen to be government servants, is baneful, and they might also be referred to the educational system of Prussia where officialdom is far more predominant but without preventing the Prussian educational system from being the best in Europe. But if, by such measures as the Universities Act and the Partition of Bengal, Lord Curzon lost the approval of certain sections of the educated community, he emphatically won the affection and esteem of the bulk of the ruling princes, and bound them more closely to the Empire and the Sovereign. The speech made at Jammu and the one prepared for the laying of the foundation stone of the new Daly College at Indore are both utterances abounding in sympathy for this class, and they both contain testimony that this sympathy and good feeling was reciprocal. Taking, in conclusion, a wider Imperial view, it is incontestable that Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty was an epoch-making time in the realms of frontier and foreign policy. He restored confidence on the frontier, and the new Frontier Province has been an unqualified success. He placed the foreign relations of India and the Empire with neighbouring Asiatic States on a satisfactory basis, for his knowledge, vigilance and firmness enabled him to uphold British prestige without launching out upon hasardous schemes of agression. Even the Thibet expedition was more a defensive than an offensive measure, as will be realised so soon as the secrets of the Foreign Office come to be a part of history. We have not found space to deal with Mr. Karkaria's suggestive article on Lord Curzon at the end of the volume, or his just comparison between our late distinguished Viceroy and his great prototype of a century ago—Lord Wellesley. The papers on previous disputes between Viceroys and Commanders-in-Chief will also repay perusal.

A WARNING FROM THE SUDAN.

SIR F. WINGATE, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, recently stated in the columns of the Paris *Temps* that though at present and for some years to come it would be a mistake to invite Europe to invest in the Sudan and this lends additional point to some comments on trade matters in that area made by Captain Kennedy in a report which has been commended to notice by Lord Cromer. He refers to what has been written on the subject of the treatment of British manufacturers and the question of British trade abroad, and seeing that as Director of the Public Works Department he has ample opportunity for studying the placing of large contracts, his opinion carries considerable weight. In the first place he acknowledges that, generally speaking, it is hard to get better-goods than those supplied by British firms but in certain instances, he complains, there appears to be what may be termed an "export quality and the inferior quality of this has not only precluded "repeat" orders to the firms contracting but has sent trade to continental countries. But he deals most fully with the lack of proper representation by British firms on the spot and consequent lack of knowledge of local requirements. On this matter Captain Kennedy says: "I had occasion to call for quotations for steel water towers for the storage of water for a town supply. Of the two quotations which were received from British firms, one was forwarded with a drawing showing a water tower and tank of a design antiquated in the extreme, evidently copied from an old catalogue, and quite unsuited to local conditions. The other British quotation was accompanied by a design for a tower which was structurally faulty, and which could not, therefore, be accepted. As a contrast to the above, the two quotations received at the same time from Belgian firms represented in Egypt were for water tanks and towers designed in a thoroughly practical manner, up-to-date in all respects, and suited to local requirements."

Another instance, even more instructive, is given, relating to contracts for structural steel work, laying of water mains, etc., at Port Sudan. Representatives of various firms went to Port Sudan to go into these questions and to tender. Of the two British firms represented, one was represented by their business agent only, who could give no prices and furnish no details till he communicated with his Home firm; the other British firm was represented by an engineer, but his knowledge of the somewhat intricate work in question was insufficient to enable him to tender for this particular service. The German firm was represented by a first rate engineer who was also their business man. This representative, without any consultation with his headquarters in Germany, furnished a complete quotation and tender, complete specification, and full technical details and calculations. The Belgian firm sent as their representatives one of their chief business men and their chief engineer, by whose conjoint efforts completely satisfactory plans, specifications, and tenders were produced a few days after the various projects were laid before them at Port Sudan. Sir F. Wingate prophecies that the day will come when the Sudan will want money and will get it easily. British manufacturers will do well to have a sound knowledge of what is wanted in order to be able to benefit by whatever expenditure is then incurred. There is one bright point in the report. England still takes the lead in machinery and though America has certain designs which are more suitable than British designs the actual workmanship is so inferior that it is found advisable in some cases to obtain the designs from America and to order the construction in England.

INDIA AND THE CONFERENCE.

THE complaint made by Mr. Deakin as to the incompetent and inaccurate summarising of the reports of the speeches delivered at the Colonial Conference, seems to have had immediate effect, for Reuter is able to wire a fairly full account of the speech of Sir James Mackay on India's attitude towards Preferential Trade. There seems to be general unanimity at Home that Preferential Trade is an admirable thing, only the Colonial Premiers admire it in practice and the Government in theory. It is highly probable that Sir James' speech will have a very marked effect on the result of the debate, although Mr. Asquith's speech indicates that the Conference is considering *res judicata*. The statement that each unit of the Empire must have complete individual freedom does not carry to a logical conclusion, for it makes it possible that the colonies may give each other Preferential Trade against the Motherland. The speech in its abbreviated form seems to be contrary to the spirit of the Conference. As to the suggestion of reducing or removing the Suez Canal dues it must not be forgotten that, but a short time ago, a petition from Australia on the point was rejected, because the Government considered it useless to attempt to persuade other nations to accept any material reduction. There is the difficulty of the foreign shareholders and no one can suppose that Continental Powers will dispose of their shares and governing rights to the British, in order to allow British trade greater scope in the world's markets. Then, too, we do not forget the antipathy recently shown to the carriage of mails to the Far East *via* Canada, and we shall be very much surprised if we are mistaken in supposing that the cost of transit of goods across Canada would not be greater than the Canal dues and a great part of the cost of the present sea transit as well. Whichever may be right, Preferential Trade has received a set-back by reason of Mr. Asquith's hint that the Government requires an academic opinion only.

WANTED POSTAL FACILITIES.

THE strange delay with which a letter, posted at or about ten minutes to five in the morning, was delivered, has led us to make some enquiries. The result is highly instructive. The supposition is that the peon trusted with the posting of the letter, as peons sometimes do, took more than a quarter of an hour to walk less than fifty yards. Even so he could not have reached the Post Office later than a quarter past five. It is well to understand this thoroughly because the Post Office sees no ground for complaint that the letter, posted so early, was delivered only after a quarter past three in the afternoon at Santa Cruz. Not only does that Office see no ground for complaint, but it states that letters posted after 5 a.m. "are despatched from this Office at 11-30 a.m. and issued from the Santa Cruz Office by the 3-15 p.m. delivery." Bombay will have to be re-named "Jungle prima in Indis" if such things are accepted as satisfactory. Bandora, Pali Hill, and Santa Cruz are the chief places to receive the overflow from overcrowded Bombay. But if one leaves the city, such seems to be the reasoning, one must necessarily be a jungle-wallah and have no need of posts or letters. That it should be possible for a letter to take ten and a quarter hours to travel between eleven and twelve miles is a thing of which Bombay has no reason to be proud. Whether there are other similar cases we do not know, but we commend the matter to the Postmaster General that he may cause enquiry to be made and rescue one of the most important suburbs of the city from such treatment and that a little more life may be instilled into postal affairs.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Colombo Maru* left Singapore for Hongkong on Thursday.

THE R. I. M. S. *Northbrook* arrived at Port Said on Tuesday and left for Southampton the same day.

THE Florio Rubattino Company's s. s. *R. R. Rubattino* which left Bombay on the 15th April for Genoa, arrived at Naples on Thursday.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's. s.s. *Sydney* which left Bombay on the 18th April arrived at Marseilles yesterday at 5 a.m.

THE five Bengalees of Jamalpur (Mymensingh) who were charged with wounding a Mahomedan with a gun have been released on bail.

THE Mahomedans of Burdwan in Bengal have publicly recorded their sorrow at the outrage committed by their co-religionists at Jamalpur upon the religious susceptibilities of the Hindu community and appeal to Mahomedan leaders to dissuade their ignorant followers from committing acts of hostility on the Hindus.

THE installation of the Nawab of Sachin is to be held this afternoon at Sachin, Mr. J. Scotson, I.C.S., Acting Political Agent, will preside at the Installation Durbar and invest the Nawab with full powers of a Ruling Chief and present him with a "Karita and Kelat" on behalf of the Government. The ceremonies are to be of a very quiet nature owing to the Nawab's recent illness, from which he has not yet recovered.

IN view of the increase of plague in Karachi and with the object of encouraging the population to ensure their own safety by resorting to inoculation, Mr. Mules, the Collector, Mr. Hanson, the Huzur Deputy Collector, Mr. Tirathdas, the Duftadar, Mr. Birch, the Head Clerk, and many other members of the Collector's establishment in all branches were inoculated on April 29th at the Kacheri. Mr. de Winton with the members of his establishment submitted to the operation some time ago. Led by the example of these gentlemen other heads of department and their subordinates should take similar action and thus endeavour to dissipate the prejudices against inoculation which still prevent the only real preventive against the disease being fully utilised.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place at Home in October between Norman Cecil Stiffe, Indian Civil Service, son of Captain A. W Stiffe, late R. I. N. and Mabel Alice, daughter of the late Thomas Bond, Esq., F.B.C.S.

THE vicar of one of the Coventry churches told the Easter vestry that his curate wanted to get married but could not find a house; and the incumbent added, what no doubt is also true, that it is easier to find a wife than a dwelling at Coventry.

THE Earl of Cromer will leave Port Said for England by the P. and O. steamship *Egypt* on May 6. Lord Cromer will take his public leave of Egypt at a meeting in Cairo, when he will deliver a valedictory speech.

THIS month Colonel H. H. Mathias A.D.C., C.B., who led the Gordons so gallantly up the heights of Dargai against the hordes of the tribesmen, will go on full retired pay, as he comes under the age rules on the 25th May. Colonel Mathas might have been more generousley dealt with, for his dash and the bravery of his men snatched victory from what might have developed into a reverse.

IS only one matter were the Japanese caught napping in their late struggle with the Russians—and that was in the matter of Field Artillery. Time after time they won positions by sheer valour, but failed to improve on them by the superiority of the Russian Artillery in covering the retreat, and its mobility. Having had breathing time, the Japanese are now casting about to re-arm their Field Batteries with the very best gun procurable and to that end the Government have decided to obtain perfectly equipped specimen Batteries from all the leading Continental and British manufacturers. When this has been effected, the most exhaustive experiments with the guns will be carried out at Nagasaki.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

I OBSERVE that my remarks anent the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament last week, have roused the wrath of some of your correspondents. Apparently I have been lacking in good taste, and one of your contributors has spoken of my Senile Majesty. As far as good taste is concerned, I have simply without any bias whatever, endeavoured to put down how all these discontented letters and the protest of certain clubs, struck me. I may, of course, be entirely wrong. Possibly the Gymkhana are acting in a very high handed and tyrannous manner in not giving free admission to the best enclosure to three or four hundred persons at least. It is purely a matter of opinion, but surely it is a little far fetched to accuse the Gymkhana of determining their action by a lust for filthy lucre. Anyone who knows anything about the Gymkhana and its concerns, will know that such a suggestion is absurd. As soon as the Aga Khan Tournament is an assured financial success, the Gymkhana will, I feel certain, be the first to devote the annual surplus not to themselves, but to the furtherance of hockey or some other form of athletics, or to charity. If I may be allowed to say so, without offence, mistake made by the teams who wont play, is that they seem to imagine they are entitled to free admission to the first enclosure (not the 'public enclosure' as your correspondents are in the habit of calling it), as a reward for playing. Any true sportsman would consider the best reward for playing to be the playing itself and the Cup, if you are good enough to win it.

AN IMAGINARY GRIEVANCE.

If one examines the various letters written on the subject, it will at once strike one that they are not spontaneous. The real grievance is a social one, and it is simply that the Gymkhana have not granted admission to the most expensive enclosure to the players. A very few hockey players consequently feel themselves hurt and the only reason I can think of is that they imagine themselves to have been socially slighted. If they do so, it is the purest imagination on their part. The one reason for the Gymkhana's decision on the matter was, I am told, to secure that there should be sufficient accommodation in the first enclosure for those who paid for it. Without the conditions attached to this year's tournament, that did not seem possible. The type of correspondent, who is kind enough to accuse me of bad taste and to facetiously describe me as a Senile Majesty whatever that may mean, will of course not believe this judging others by himself. It is well to remember one or two things. The Aga Khan was pleased to give the Cup through the representations of Lieutenant O'Brien, a member of the Gymkhana. The Aga Khan gave the Gymkhana complete control of the tournament. As far as I am aware most of the dissenting teams have only played in the tournament for a couple of years. Lastly the tournament will by no means be a fiasco (see the entries) simply because one or two comparatively new teams choose to imagine a grievance, where there is none.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.

So much for the Aga Khan Tournament, which, being a purely sporting event, has not to my mind been taken in at all a sporting manner. There are other matters of public interest in Bombay about which fortunately there is no divergence of public opinion. One of these is the fact that we are once more having bands at the Bandstand twice a week. This is as it should be, and is, I imagine, mainly due to the efforts of Mr. J. A. Wadia, who has all along been a supporter of public bands. The gentlemen who are running the new band fund, have not thought fit to interest me in the idea at all. Speaking personally, I think I should have appreciated the not undeserved compliment, if they had. But not having a twopenny halfpenny soul, it gives me the very greatest pleasure to suggest to everyone of my readers the altogether admirable character of this movement for providing music for the public. The sum required by the Committee is by no means great for a city like Bombay, and I feel sure the smallest subscriptions would be thankfully received by Mr. Wadia. In continental towns the provision of public music is made a tax on the populace Here it is left to them to decide, and if they vote affirmative they will insure their vote being some thing more than words by sending their subscriptions to Mr. Wadia or, I believe, Messrs. King, King and Co.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Another thing we have to congratulate ourselves upon is the extremely favourable state of the health bill this year as compared with any one year of the last ten. Of course one touches wood in saying such a thing, but really this year's decline in plague is quite remarkable. It is all the more gratifying as the very closely muggy weather we had until the last two or three days has always so far been favourable to plague. This year it has been quite otherwise. Can it be that the plague is getting as tired of Bombay as Bombay has long been tired of the plague? There could not be any better news for this city and the year when Bombay is pronounced practically free from plague should be a year of great rejoicing. With so uncertain an enemy, its is not possible to be very sanguine, but indications are certainly more hopeful than they have been since the plague began. When steamer and rail inspections, segregation camps, and quarantine rules trouble us no more, we shall feel like prisoners released. We do not think much of these restrictions now because we have got so used to them; but when they are taken away we shall realise what heavy chains they have been.

GOLF AT MATHERAN.

I see one of the various Matheran correspondents reports that golf is going strong on the hill. It is impossible to believe that this can really be the case. The only place sufficiently open to play golf on is the race course and for a thousand reasons it is impossible for golf. I remember when General Hay was Superintendent an attempt was made to play golf on Olympia (the race course) Later on when Mr. Bagnall was Collector of Colaba, he took some trouble to revive the scheme. Both efforts were complete failures and it is certain that it is not possible to play golf in Matheran. So let no one imagine it worth while to take his golf clubs up with him. On the other hand the tennis courts have always been good, and the little Gymkhana must have few equals from the picturesque point of view. I shall become a hill correspondent myself in a few days I hope, and be able to furnish the very latest particulars about the various afternoon teas and children's parties. But golf at Matheran is just as possible as billiards on a sailing yacht in a big storm.

STILL TALKING.

Members of the Bar can scarcely be grateful to Messrs. Murzban and Kabirudin for making them the object of the criticism and wit of the newly formed Corporation. As far as I know there is not the slightest desire on the part of the Bar that the office of barristers should carry with it the inestimable privilege of voting for the Corporation. Mr. Jamsetji Wadia's idea of wit, if he is correctly reported, is apparently on a par with his conception of good taste. He spoke of the mere dinner barrister who could with difficulty fill their stomach. This somewhat indelicate description was greeted with prolonged laughter. Apparently Mr. Harrison's strenuous efforts have not succeeded in raising either the intelligence or wit of our gaseous corporators. The flow of oratory is apparently as sustained as ever. Perhaps if Mr. Jamsetji, Sir Pherozshah, Mr. Kabirudin and others talked a little less and the Corporation did not waste its time in futile discussions, Bombay might be decently run at last.

FROM the 20th to the 26th April, 3 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 266 Hindus and 49 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 338. The death-rate was 34·5 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 36·2. The deaths are thus classified:—Small-pox 2, fevers 82, bowel complaints 47, and other causes 207.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

A New Play.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 30.

"THE MAID OF SCHIEDAM."

It is not every day we Karachi folk have produced a play written by a local man, and Mr. "Nelson Glover" (the name covers without concealing the identity of Mr. C. S. Anderson) must be heartily congratulated on the success of his piece. "The Maid of Schiedam" is a musical extravaganza, one of the regular type of the "Thousand-and-One Girls" which have killed melodrama first in London and finally even in the provinces. The success of the "Artist's Model," it will be remembered, coincided with the falling away of the box-office receipts at the Adelphi and the "Shop-Girl" played race with the Princess's and the Surrey Theatre. The tale is written of us also! The success of the musical plays lately produced by the K. A. D. C. have withered the Club's capacity to produce anything else except at a comparative loss. It is regrettable if the K. A. D. C. cannot afford to fulfil its real purpose with, at all events, an occasional *succes d'estime*. However amusing they may be, musical plays afford scope for song and dance and music-hall turns rather than for *acting* worthy of the name. Of course in the displaced melodrama the certainty that vice would be punished and virtue triumph, coupled with the forced thrillingness of the situations, gave an air of decided unreality to the whole play except for the most unsophisticated of auditors. Nevertheless in the old melodrama (how soon we grow old!) the elocution was generally magnificent all round and the acting oftimes so good that it was a triumph of art and created of itself the illusion that the silly make-believe of the "book" was unable to do. The certainty that vice (in comic guise) will be punished and virtue (demonstrated by vocal talent) triumphs is just as inevitable in Edwardian musical plays as aforetimes in the Victorian melodramas, and all the silly stage conventions that it might have been expected Jerome K. Jerome ('stageland') had slain dead once and for all are, resuscitated with two-fold idiocy in musical plays. Having prefaced so much generally and regretted that our only dramatic club under the present management should seem committed to an infinity of these sort of shows, let the tale of "The Maid of Schiedam" be unfolded.

THE PLOT.

It is about 1805 in Holland, Mynheer Van Dunk, the Whiteley of Schiedam, is holding his *annual six-monthly* sale! Everybody who is anybody in Schiedam is on the premises, nominally to shop, actually to dance and sing. Presently two unwomanly females enter, reminding one of Herbert Campbell on Boxing Night at Drury Lane. These are the foster-sisters,—one of them (Elsa) was rescued from a wreck twenty years before at the same time as "Lisa, the Maid of Schiedam." These foster-sisters are supposed to be unbeautiful. The supposition is better conveyed than anything else in the play. They go to be fitted for "blousers' (the joke was rather shamefacedly worked!) A gun is heard. An English frigate is being saluted by the fort. We know at once the landing party can but come at once to Mynheer's shop. They arrive, in a really very amusing burlesque of a hornpipe, the gallant Captain looking like Nelson, a bo'sun that might have dropped straight from Marryat's "Dog-Fiend," and four sailors of ripe Jacobean (W. W.) port and dimensions. Starkie is the unmusical villain, whose undoing is soon shown predestined; the Captain is the warbling hero, who can but be crowned with the blessings of love and money.

From what Starkie tells the foster-sisters it appears that the Captain has come to look for a shipwrecked girl who will be his second-cousin and a great heiress. Van Dunk takes the audience into his confidence. He does not want his adopted daughter Lisa to be run after for her money, so he will say nothing.

The nasty Starkie gets on the wrong scent, supposes the hideous Elsa is the missing heiress and asks her fat hand in marriage. When the curtain rises on the second act, Starkie has so prospered in his wooing that Elsa has named the day. In the meanwhile the Captain and Liza have fallen in love, each with the other, Van Dunk has kept his secret and is giving a party in the shop.

The Captain kisses the maid and "asks papa." Van Dunk promptly disinherits poor Elsa and announces Liza as the real and only heiress. Dance and song and curtain.

THE CAST.

It may be wondered how so brief a story runs to a two-hours' entertainment. Did you ever know bread and sack proportionate with merry-makers? To wit:—

Mynheer Van Dunk		Mr. W. D. Young.
Piet	(A shop assistant)	Mr. W. J. Robertson
Jan	(A youthful citizen)	Mr. T. C. Beaumont.
Mynheer Van Wolf	(An elderly citizen)	Mr. E. F. Wyatt.
Algernon Smee		
Starkie	(A boatswain)	Capt. Hulseberg.
Ben Greet A. B.		Mr. T. J. Stephen.
Dick Dunn A. B.	Of H. M. S.	Mr. A. Thole.
Tom Smith A. B.	"Dread-Nothing."	Mr. W. U. Nicholas
Bill Gaunt. A. B.		Col. Rex Venator.
Captain Majoribanks R. N.		Mr. C. S. Anderson.
Frida	(A shop-girl)	Mrs. Hulseberg.
Elsa / Katarina	(Foster sisters)	Mr. J. K. Shiels. / Mr. L. Bracel.
Wilhelmina		Mrs. Anderson.
Klara		Mr. Chitty.
Lisa	(The Maid of Schiedam)	Miss Bayley.

CHORUS—*Ladies*—Mrs. Astell, Mrs. Schmid. Mrs. Travers, Miss Ward, Miss Craig. *Gentlemen*.—Messrs. Brookbank, Jupe, Greenfield, Nicoll, Sawyer and Lindesay.

The piece is all side-shows and most of them very good ones, for the tunes at least seemed to have been selected from a dozen sources. In fact the plot, which in itself is not very original,—for the idea was exploited in the "Shop Girl," was, if anything, in the way, and the real entertainment and the songs and dances too often introduced in a rather forced style, by the scruffs of their necks as it were. One could not help feeling that the celebrated Mr. Vincent Crummes did better with the Phenomenon's dances and the wash-tubs! These defects, however, and the occasional waits caused by one turn having to get clear off before another could get on, were only to be expected in a first essay. No doubt with a little practice Mr. Nelson Glover's stagecraft will improve. Miss Bayley in the title role looked and acted charmingly and cleverly; her dancing too was graceful and she sang the "Sandow Girl" well, but her song in the second act "Oh I would like to be a fine lady" seemed pitched in too high a key. Mrs. Hulseburg as Frida was deserving of high praise, and she is to be congratulated on the scenery and costumes which were very good and greatly added to the success of the piece. Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Chitty in small parts both played well and sang delightfully.

The foster-sisters played by Messrs. Shiels and Bracel hardly made the most of their opportunities for being funny apart from the adventitious aids of make-up, but the first named scored well with the songs "Dover St." and "Waiting at the Church." Mr. W. D. Young as Mynheer played carefully, but many of his words never got past the enormous beard allotted him.

Mr. W. J. Robertson, on the other hand, as Piet was very clear-voiced and played his small part in useful fashion.

In the part of Jan, Mr. T. C. Beaumont was as usual lively and gay; his first song "Zayder Zee" went well, but the cheek of his second song, "A different girl again" eclipsed everything else and his fake-business with indignant members of the audience was very smartly worked. Captain Hulseberg gave a highly coloured version of a bad boatswain with a tendency to raving and shouting. He made the most of his song "The Sea-Serpent" and worked the animal through the intricacies of a long dance with unerring skill.

Mr. C. S. Anderson as the gallant Captain danced with spirit and sang a rather pretty song "The Moon" with great taste; his topical verses in the second act also were sung with point and verve, but, as so often the case with singers, Mr. Anderson is not a strong actor, and the comedy of his scenes with Miss Bayley suffered.

A word of praise is certainly due to Mrs. Hulseberg, Messrs. Beaumont, Nicoll, Robertson and Sawyer for their execution of a rather difficult Dutch Dance in the first act and to the ladies of the chorus for their dancing to "A different girl again" which was delightfully pretty and graceful. The Quintette ("Love is meant to make us glad") sung in the second act by Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Chitty and Messrs. Anderson, Sawyer and Robertson was the musical gem of the evening, and the applause it received will show both the capacity of the K. A. D. C. to give, and the willingness of its audiences to welcome a better style of musical pieces.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

When the last meeting of the British Empire League was mentioned in these columns, allusion was made to a "lapse in taste." In the light of subsequent events that allusion needs explanation. At that meeting Professor Shahani praised British officials in a way that by implication could but be taken as far from complimentary to those of his own people who were in Government employ, Thereupon a writer in the *Phœnix* under the pseudonym of "Truth" alleged many things against the professor, notably that what he said at the British Empire League he unsaid entirely to his associates and friends at the Karachi Club. The correspondence, allegations and denials waxed hotter and hotter, and now the case is before the City Magistrate. Professor Shahani failed to do more than be third at the recent Zamindars' election for the Bombay Council, and his friends are not and slow to allege that he owed his defeat less to his caste and religion than to the campaign which "Truth", in the *Phœnix* commenced against him, and the "Sindhi" of Sukkur and the "Sind Journal" afterwards took into the heart of the electoral district. It is an unpleasant business from the Professor's speech to the Police Court, and is likely to revive many bitter yet sleeping animosities.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

INDIA AND FREE TRADE.

Risks of Retaliation.

NEW COURSES SUGGESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 3.

At the Colonial Conference, yesterday, Sir James Mackay, on behalf of India, and Mr. Asquith argued in favour of free trade.

General Botha and Sir Robert Bond urged that no departure should be made from the resolution of 1902.

Sir James Mackay dwelt upon the advantageous position of India, and the rapid growth of her exports under the existing fiscal system, the Protected countries of Europe were among her best customers. The risk of damage by retaliation was not an imaginary one.

India's objections to preference, he said, were not conceived in any spirit of selfishness, but the risks and sacrifices involved were too great.

General Botha declared that the Motherland had as much right to manage her own affairs as had the self-governing colonies.

Mr. Asquith, in a lengthy speech, emphasised that the Units of the Empire must have the most complete individual freedom.

England had declared in favour of free trade by an unexampled majority and the Imperial Government could not accept any infringement of Free Trade.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that Germany stood next to India and Ceylon as the best market for British products.

The Imperial Government, he said, was ready to co-operate in any other method of improving trade within the Empire—by better steamer services, by an increase in the number of commercial agents in the colonies, by removing or reducing the Suez Canal dues, and by communication with Australia *via* Canada.

DIVERGENT PRESS OPINION.

LATER.

The comments on and impressions regarding yesterday's Colonial Conference which is recognised as a most important sitting, are as varied as the politics of the papers themselves.

One side quotes the delegates as describing Mr. Asquith's speech as brutal, and another delegate is cited by the other side as saying that Mr. Asquith made mince-meat of the figures and arguments of the Preferentialists.

The *Daily Mail* says there was intense friction between Sir W. Lyne and Mr. Asquith and that the latter's interruption of the distinguished guest were scarcely marked by tact and courtesy.

The *Daily News*, on the other hand says the discussion was entirely cordial and harmonious.

The headlines of the *Mail*—"Colonial Premiers Snubbed," and of the *Standard*, "A Blow to the Colonies"—indicate the feelings of the Tariff Reformers. Both papers appeal to the Premiers to tell their peoples over-sea that the Government does not represent a majority of the nation.

The *Daily News* says Mr. Asquith has destroyed the airy edifice of the preference theory.

The *Tribune* says: "Hucksters have too long masqueraded in the garb of imperial sacrifice and true patriots turn their energies in other directions." The *Tribune* believes that the colonists as democrats will accept the final decision.

The *Times* commenting on Sir James Mackay's speech enquires how far India has been consulted. Her fiscal policy was settled by Great Britain and the *Times* questions whether the possibilities of India's development are fairly provided for under the present system.

THE KING IN FRANCE.

Visit to the President.

LONDON, MAY 2.

King Edward paid a visit to President Fallieres and remained with him for three-quarters of an hour.

The French President afterwards returned the visit.

BIG GAME PRESERVATION.

Provision for East Africa.

LONDON, MAY 2.

A provision of £2,370 has been made in the estimates for the preservation of game in East Africa. No provision has been made for Uganda.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE "MIKADO."

View of the Foreign Office.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Vincent Kennedy, said that the Lord Chamberlain had acted on his own responsibility in withdrawing the license for the production of the "Mikado."

If his (Sir E. Grey's) advice had been asked, he would have been entirely in accord with the Lord Chamberlain.

THE PERSIAN MINISTRY.

Co-operation of the Shah Demanded.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that the Amin-es-Sultan has accepted the Premiership and the Ministry of the Interior on the understanding that the Shah will co-operate with Parliament in accordance with the Constitution.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Agreement on the Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the Russian and Japanese Plenipotentiaries to-day agreed to the text of the Commercial Treaty and also to the Protocol and Diplomatic Notes with reference to mutual special concessions. The formal signatures will follow shortly.

THE ASIATIC ORDINANCE.

INTERFERENCE REFUSED.

Transvaal Parliament alone Responsible.

THE NEW AGENT-GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Imperial Government has declined to disallow the Transvaal Asiatic Ordinance.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston-Churchill stated that Lord Elgin had decided to advise His Majesty not to disallow the Transvaal Asiatic Ordinance, which was supported by the unanimous authority of the Parliament of a self-governing colony.

Sir Richard Solomon has been appointed Agent-General for the Transvaal.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Result of te Rache.!

LONDON, MAY 3.

The result of the One Thousand Guineas is as follows:—

Elma	1
Frugality	2
Sixty	3

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

To be Used for Railway Work.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Applications are invited for £3,500,000 in India 3 1/2 per cent. stock at 98 1/2.

The loan is required for Railway purposes.

THE ST. LUCIA RIOTS.

Factories Still Guarded.

LONDON, MAY 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that the Governor of the Windward Islands reported on May 1st that the factories at St. Lucia are still guarded and that the temper of the people is unsatisfactory.

H. M. S. "Indefatigable" has not arrived and His Majesty's Government has decided to give greater naval protection to the West Indies.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

Engines Explode in the Bay of Biscay.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The steamer "Silverlip," from Singapore to London has been abandoned in the Bay of Biscay after a terrific explosion of engines. Five of the crew are missing and 48 of the crew, including four who are badly burned, have been picked up and have arrived at Plymouth.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT CANTON.

200 Feet of the City Wall Destroyed.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Reuter's Agent at Hongkong telegraphs that a gunpowder magazine explosion has occurred at Canton. Twenty-one corpses have been recovered and hundreds have been injured. Fifteen buildings have been destroyed and over a hundred have been seriously damaged. Two hundred feet of the city wall have been destroyed.

LONDON TO VISIT BERLIN.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Sheriffs have accepted an invitation to visit Berlin in the middle of June.

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

Working of the German Orient Bank.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* says that there is no question of secrecy in the schemes attributed to the German Orient Bank. Herr Gutmann, the Representative of the Bank, has arrived at Teheran and has been introduced by the German Minister to the British and Russian Ministers and will explain the strictly economic aims of the Bank before seeing the Persian authorities.

KILINDINS HARBOUR.

Progress of the Work.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Mr. Winston-Churchill, replying to Mr. Hill, said that he believed the work on the Harbour at Kilindins was proceeding satisfactorily.

THE NEW HARBOUR BRANCH.

To Serve Bombay Railways.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, MAY 3.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway has submitted proposals for a new harbour branch to serve Bombay docks, but the Port Commissioners have under consideration an alternative scheme for making this harbour branch line themselves and providing all the various adjuncts and facilities required for the proper development of docks and of course giving access to the G. I. P. and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways. Details of both the schemes are under examination.

SEDITION IN RAWALPINDI.

Serious Rioting and Destruction of Property.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 3.

About a fortnight ago a meeting of natives was held in the city of Rawalpindi at which a number of grossly improper and seditious speeches were delivered and some allusions of a disgusting nature made to the Collector of the District. As a result, the District Magistrate, called on several Pleaders who were present and either spoke themselves or otherwise associated themselves with the views of speakers to meet him last Thursday and explain, if they could, their conduct with a view—should the explanation be unsatisfactory—to their prosecution under section 124 of the Indian Panal Code and the withdrawal of their licenses as Revenue officials. The meeting duly took place, Pleaders turning up escorted by a rabble such as gave extra work to the police in Lahore last April, the 16th.

The District Magistrate did not make public his intentions.

At the close of the interview when it was over the mob outside marched through the Civil Station smashing flower pots and windows at residences of Europeans and then proceeded to the City doing as much damage as was consistent with discretion (seeing that the Police were upon their tracks) to a Mission Church and the garage of a newly established Motor Company.

Many of the rioters have been arrested.

A later message received as we go to press states that the damage to the motor garage included the burning of every piece of furniture and smashing of all crockery and camps. Serious damage too was done to some of the small De Dion and Orleans cars, but two steam cars, and a big De Dion were saved as they were on service on the Murree Road.

The house was also saved.

LAHORE, MAY 3.

A slight disturbance occurred at Rawalpindi yesterday afternoon. A crowd which had assembled at the Local Court at the inquiry into the action of some Pleaders in connection with a recent Swadeshi meeting, made disorderly rush through the station, afterwards looting some of the shops in the bazaar, wrecking a motor car establishment, breaking furniture in a few houses and rough-handling the passers-by. Order was restored immediately. Troops appeared and no casualties worse than a few bruises appear to have occurred. Everything is now quiet.

RAWALPINDI, MAY 3.

About 2-30 to-day the following were arrested:—Moluk, Ran, Jahukidas, and Khuzan Singh, Pleaders. The first named is the father of two Barristers, one of the Temple Inn, London, very influential and much liked in European and Native circles. Considerable consternation is felt at this prompt step of the English Government. Further trouble is now expected when the hill tribesmen hear of this, as all the four are looked upon as speakers on behalf of poor agriculturists who simply object to further taxation, being in impoverished circumstances. Troops are still on service with ball cartridges. Many instances of isolated assault on soldiers are reported, some of which are serious. Bootha Singh's splendid school house is in ruins. It cost eighty to hundred thousand rupees and was supported by him. All the roads and bridges were guarded. Last night the Artillery stood to the guns waiting orders.

RIOT IN GARDEN REACH.

Great Unrest Prevalent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 3.

A riot sarted about 1 p. m. in Garden Reach and great unrest still prevails.

MAHARAJA OF BHAVANAGAR'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebration at Benares.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, MAY 3.

In celebration of the Maharaja of Bhavanagar's birthday an evening party yesterday was invited by the late Dewan Vijayashanker Gaurishanger Ojha, now on tour here, in the Veniram Garden. The Hon'ble Munshi Madholal presided, and gentlemen of note here, Nagaras, Pandits, Gujarati's and Professor Unwalla, once of Bhavanagar Education Department and now Honorary Professor, Central Hindu College here, and others made speeches in Hindi, English, Gujarati and Sanskrit, all expressing high appreciation of the administrative ability shown by the young Maharaja in all State departments and especially in struggling with such calamities as famine and plague for several years. The regard and love for the poor and the indigent, coupled with Justice, especially mark the Maharaja's career, as such sterling qualities in a ruler marked the career of his distinguished father, the lated lamented Sir Takhta Singhji. Presents in the shape of dakshinas to Brahmans, books to educational institutions and contributions to funds of a great number of charitable institutions were made in commemoration of the occasion by the Dewan Vijayshanker and Munshiji. All were delighted at the success of this function, and amid hearty acclamations for His Highness's long life and prosperity the gathering dispersed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Vijoyshanker who had organized this unique gathering in which so many representatives from all parts of India took part.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Satisfactory Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 3.

Survey work of the Hedjaz Railway from Medina upwards having been completed for a considerable length construction work was begun on 15th March, the first sod being upturned by Muhafiz of Harami-Nabi, the title of the Governor of Medina. The railway material for this portion is imported to the port of Yenbon whence it is carried on camels to Medina. The Sultan has prohibited the sale of Government lands along the line, ordering them to be reserved for the settlement of emigrants to whom it will be leased on easy terms and a nominal rent. Private landowners, however, are reaping a big harvest by the sales of their lands, the prices of which have risen to a marvellous extent.

Tree plantation will also be carefully attended to all along the line regarding which urgent orders have already been issued. Besides Juheda Canal, the repair of various other old natural and artificial waterways in the Hedjaz adjoining the line has been taken in hand.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

Mortality Increasing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 3.

The cholera epidemic in Kashmir is spreading the number of cases are reported during the week ended April 29, being 410, and the number of deaths from the same cause being 215 against 248 cases and 113 deaths in the previous week. Since November 1906, the total number of cases of cholera recorded in Kashmir is 3,510 of which 2,065 have proved fatal.

A TELEGRAM to an Australian paper says that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the "New York Herald," has been fined 31,000 dollars (about £6,200) for having published immoral advertisements in his paper. The case arose out of the candidature of Mr. W. R. Hearst, propietor of the "New York Journal," for the Mayorship of New York and the exposures made by Mr. Hearst during that campaign.

DR. STEIN'S EXPLORATIONS.

Further Archæological Discoveries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 3.

The *Pioneer* publishes an account of further important archæological discoveries made by Dr. M. A. Stein in Chinese Turkestan. Dr. Stein's present explorations promise to secure results fully as important and interesting as those obtained previously in an ancient village site in the desert North of Niya abandoned in the latter half of the third century. Dr. Stein obtained a rich yield of antiquarian spoil illustrating every-day life seventeen centuries ago and showing a predominant influence of Graeco-Buddhist art as developed on the Indus. He also obtained many valuable records written on wooden tablets in the Kharosthi script peculiar to the extreme north west of India.

In December Dr. Stein carried out his long planned expedition to the ancient site discovered by Dr. Sven Hedin in 1900 during his journey through the desert north of Lop Nor. Here he obtained large quantities of written records on wood and paper. Most of them are in Chinese and still await detailed examination, but a considerable number are Kharosthi documents. They indicate a wide extension of this early Indian language. No less striking is the agreement between constructive features of houses and shrines, wood carvings and objects of industrial art, discovered at Lop Nor and those of Niya site. It was, however, at Miran on his return journey from Lop Nor that Dr. Stein made his most remarkable discoveries. A complete clearing of the ruined fort brought a number of Tibetan records found in its rubbish heaps to the total of close on one thousand. There can be no doubt that the stronghold was intended to guard the direct route to Shachon which also at the present day passes below the fort walls. But of far wider interest and importance are the art remains which emerged from *debris* mounds of Buddhist shrines. These must have been in ruins for four or five centuries before the Tibetan occupation. In one of them there came to light colossal stucco reliefs showing closest relation to the Graeco-Buddhist Sculpture of the first centuries of the Christian era. Influence of classical art is reflected with surprising directness in the fine frescoes which cover what remains of the walls or two circular temples enclosing stupas, the main paintings of which illustrate scenes of Buddhist legend of worship which are remarkable for the clever adaption of classical forms to Indian subjects and ideas. But even more curious are the figures represented in elaborate fresco dados. They are so throughly western in conception and treatment that they would seem more in place on walls of Home and Roman villas than in Buddhist sanctuaries on the very confines of China. One cycle of youthful figures in gracefully designed decorative setting represents the varied joys of life, a strange contrast to desolation which now reigns in the desert around the ruins, and in fact through almost the whole of this region. Kharosthi inscriptions painted by the side of frescoes and pieces of silk bearing legends in the same script indicate the third century, A. D., as the approximate period when these shrines were deserted.

THE AUNDH COMMISSION.

Mr. Branson's Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 3,

Mr. Branson addressed the Court at some length to-day:—It is not my view to make any lengthy examination of the evidence. Pirya is the mainstay of the prosecution and he is a convict. Nearly all the prosecution witnesses are dacoits and most of their evidence is unreliable. The only witness of ours on whom any slur can be passed is Balku. He ran away, it is true, when a warrant was out against him, and knowing the habits of the natives it is not surprising. All the time he was away the Chief did not correspond with him nor did he know where he was. He gave himself up here on the first day of the case. All the witnesses prove that the geese were not brought on the ninth but tenth February. The Jailor even says he sent them on the tenth. Pirya when he ran away lived with the Patel of Sonkira and this man arrested him two days before his evidence was given, and this Patel is recommended by the Kharbari for a reward. The Kharbari wrote to the Chief sayin there was no money in the treasuries. Is it then surprising he wanted to reduce the expenses? The Kharbari himself told Mr. Arthur there was enmity between him and the Chief and in his evidence he wants to show the enmity is all on Chief's side.

Mr. Rao will address to-morrow.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DEPARTMENTS.

Recruitment of Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 3.

Proposals are under consideration for dealing with the future recruitment of Officers for the Traffic Departments of State Railways. It is hoped to attract men with good practical training or holding diplomas of recognised colleges and technical institutes or in other ways of sufficiently high standard of qualifications for this important branch of railway management.

BRANCH POST OFFICE LOOTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 3.

In the course of the day a small Post Office in Vardpuri Road was looted and a small amount of cash it held stolen. The Post-master, on receiving the news, made a tour of all the Branch Offices removing their stamps and cash for safe custody at the Head Office for which a guard was requested from the Military authorities.

SOME PARLIAMENTARY SUGGESTIONS.

Sir Howard Vincent's interesting little Merchandise Marks Bill has been printed, writes our London correspondent. The Merchandise Marks Act of 1887 provides, as is well known, that imported goods bearing English trade-marks or English words tending to show that they were made in England, have to bear a definite indication of the country of origin, *e. g.*, "made in Germany." This, the Select Committee of 1897 reported, gave a gratuitious advertisement to trade competitors, and had done much harm. It is sought to replace it by the more general indication of "Foreign" or "Imported." The Bill is backed by eight Unionist members (Sir H. Vincent himself, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Evelyn Cecil, Sir Carne Rasch, Mr. Parkes, Sir Benjamin Stone, and Sir Francis Lowe) and one Nationalist (Mr. Field).

Mr. Bottomley has prepared a Bill "to entitle the wives of convicted persons, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and upwards, to divorce." Not a bad idea, but why fix the minimum at seven years? Many people think that divorce should, if asked for by the wife, be obtainable in such a case as that of Lord William Nevill who, at the London County Sessions on Saturday, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The prisoner had previously undergone a sentence of five years' servitude and he himself seems to have anticipated another term of penal servitude. But the new Chairman of Sessions (Mr Wallace, K. C., late Liberal member for Perth), unlike some judges, does not make a man's punishment stiffer if he has been in trouble before. He would not, he said, send the accused to penal servitude if he were a working man and he would not do so because he happened to be in another position. Mr. Wallace is evidently a humane man and does not believe in punishing a man twice for the same offence.

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CRICKET BY CRICKETERS.

THE BRIGHTENING OF CRICKET,

BY

A. A. LILLEY,

As we are now on the threshold of summer and the cricket season of 1907 will soon be fairly launched, it is only reasonable to assume that we shall soon be hearing from those perennial critics of the great national game, and the usual complaints with regard to the necessity of enlivening the play and introducing greater interest into the county contests. Each season brings forth different advocates of different methods to bring about this very laudable and desirable condition of affairs, but so far they have met with but small recognition.

A year or two ago considerable interest was aroused in a prolonged discussion that raged around the suggestion of either altering the height of the stumps or decreasing the width of the bat. As one of our leading county captains has remarked, "the stumps are already high enough for him, and on many occasions he has found the bat none too wide." This suggestion, along with many others that concern the altering of the implements of the game, has, however, on close examination, been found unacceptable, and in their rejection I very fully and cordially agree.

That the dissatisfied critics, however, have had some cause for legitimate complaint, the limited attendances at so many important inter county contests would seem to confirm, and the county exchequers have undoubtedly suffered from this lack of popular support. Probably in the forefront of public disapprobation may be put the long list of drawn games that each season marks the progress of the county championship.

FIELDING.

The British public naturally are predisposed to seeing a definite issue, the result of battles whether waged on the cricket field or the football field and as drawn games in cricket are so unsatisfactory and by no manner of means represent equality in the teams engaged, as a similar result does on the football field, the avoidance of such is a matter that not merely justifies, but essentially demands earnest thought and consideration. In the few thoughts I intend expressing in this article, this is more or less the central idea, as in any method that may be legitimately adopted, to remove these undesirable terminations to county engagements, it must necessarily tend to brighten the game and so provide a more interesting contest.

We cannot of course make provision against the weather, which occasionally has much to answer for, in limiting the play to such dimensions that the end can only be an abortive one. What we have to deal with, however, are those occasions when all the conditions at present surrounding the game, are conducive to one side or the other, making a supreme effort to defeat the attainment of that very desirable object, a definite issue, and using all possible ingenuity to bring about a drawn game. Oftentimes the effort succeeds and what should have proved an overwhelming victory to one side is converted into "honors divided." That the number of such conclusions would be very materially lessened, if only the number of chances that were offered by the batsman were accepted by the fieldsman, is merely the utterance of a truism. I have no intention of suggesting that appreciation is not general with regard to the all-important matter of unaccepted chances or 'dropped catches.'

But I do suggest that in regard to the paramount importance that this department of the game operates in determining the results, that more attention may profitably be bestowed, in increasing a player's expertness in this direction. We all know that there exists to-day—and probably always has existed—certain eminently capable exponents of the art of batting, who, on taking up their position at the crease, may be expected to score a respectable total, before wiping out the number of runs their indifferent fielding has afforded their opponents.

PRACTICE.

Of course no player can ever become perfect, and one can quite understand, however expert a man may become, he may occasionally miss a comparatively easy chance. I am persuaded, however, that sufficient attention is not generally paid to this portion of the game that its importance damands, and that the number of 'lives' gratuitously given to batsmen, are quite out of proportion to what they would receive if catching were practised and indulged in with the same seriousness that a player bestows upon his batting and bowling. I should most certainly suggest that catching and fielding should be made an essential part of regular practice and that the benefits accruing from such would be enormous.

It is however very undesirable to practise catching with a wet ball, and I make this remark as I have seen on occasions, when the ground has been too wet to practise at the nets, that a bout of catching has been indulged in. The ball is then hard; it hurts the hands, and is certainly not good practice. I have spoken so far concerning catches only, but I would also include fielding the ball, and returning the ball to the wicket. Keen and smart fielding is as interesting to the spectator as brilliant batting, and cannot be over-estimated as a factor in winning matches.

Of this, the Australian combinations have afforded striking proof on more than one occasion. That the art of fielding has deteriorated in England during the last ten or fifteen years I am unwillingly compelled to admit; but such is the case, and the game must in consequence suffer.

The art of returning the ball to the wicket—whether it is the wicket-keeper's end or the bowler's end—has been practised by the Australian fieldsman till he has brought it well nigh to perfection. How different is the case with the English fieldsman. Of course one can quite understand the handicap our climate—especially in the beginning of the season—places upon the fieldsman here, in presenting that looseness of limit associated with a hot climate and which is so necessary for accurate throwing. At the same time if more practice were generally indulged in at 'throwing in' it would be greatly improved, and would give both the bowler and wicket keeper more opportunities of running out a batsman. On how many occasions in the past would this matter of accurate throwing in, alone, have been the determining factor in bringing about a Victory!

CHAMPIONSHIP SCORING.

I have spoken, and I do not think unduly strongly, on the deterrent effects upon the public imagination, of so many undesirable drawn games, and which are undoubtedly effective a robbing cricket of a popularity it would other be enjoy. That they cannot altogether be obviated have already pointed out, but unfortunately, as I have also suggested, the condition under which matches are at present fought out, are conducive to this more than otherwise. As everyone know, the present method of counting the points in the Championship Table is one point for a win, and one point to be deducted for a loss; drawn games to be ignored. This is a principle, which, on the face of it, has very serious drawbacks.

Instead of reckoning the points in this manner, I am strongly in favour of the method promulgated—but up to the present moment unsuccessfully—by Mr. H. W. Bainbridge, that one point be reckoned for a win and drawn games be ignored, so that every inducement may be given a side to win its matches, without the corresponding penalties for losing, and so tempting it, as the present system does, to play for a drawn game in preference to making a loss. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of any scheme which has in view the incentive to play for a win. In many instances it would brighten the play out of recognition.

Kent's many brilliant victories last season, and the bright and attractive displays it gave, were the result of commencing the match to win and playing right through with that same spirit; the spirit of winning undeterred by the spectre of that point deducted in case of loss. Naturally nothing would be counted in the event of no definite conclusion being arrived at, as in the event of such being done, in the majority of cases a team would

[CONTINENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.]

be sharing points with opponents, who, in that particular encounter, were immeasurably superior, and robbed of victory only by the clock.

COMPETITION—THE SOUL OF SPORT.

Having considered the best method of counting the points in the Championship for the purpose of brightening the game, it is now necessary to consider the method of how the Championship is constituted, having in mind the same idea. The very fact that we have instituted a championship of any character tends to illustrate the desirability for the existence of some competitive scheme, and such having been admitted and brought into being, one only wonders why it was not originally conceived on a wider basis and so constituted to carry out the idea it suggests.

I may say at the outset, that it is fundamentally necessary for every County to play each other, in order to constitute it a 'championship' competition. I fully recognise that if this idea of every County playing each other were at once put into operation, the less affluent Counties would be unable financially to carry out their engagement.

To obviate this I would suggest dividing the competition into two divisions, each division consisting of twelve counties. The constitution of these two divisions would be brought about as follows: the First Division to consist of twelve of the present sixteen first-class counties, and at the end of the present season the last four in the existing championship table to be relegated to the Second Division, where they would be joined by eight selected from the second-class counties.

A SCHEME FORMULATED.

We should then have two divisions of twelve counties, each playing the other, and the championship would be indubitably on an equitable and proper fighting basis. I am convinced that this plan would give that additional interest to county cricket that is so desired. It would not only mean a fight for the top position, but also a fight to keep above the two last rungs of the ladder.

I am not one of those who think that retirement for a season or two from the First Division to the Second would mean extinction for that county because it had for years occupied the distinction of first-class. Even as in football, the public would prefer a game struggle for pre-eminence in the Second Division to a spiritless contest in the First. This Second Division would be no tame affair, and would give an untold impetus to many of the present minor counties, where there is plenty of good cricket that needs only development. It would be a championship not merely in name, but in actuality: every match would be full of significance; its result would be eagerly watched, and the public interest aroused in the reality of the contest.

If this plan were adopted it would make no difference to such counties as Yorkshire, Lancashire and Surrey, which play as many as 28 county matches in the season, as they would still be open to arrange as many extra matches as they chose.

These, then, are the methods I should advocate for brinving about that brightening of the English national pastime which the public have justifiably asked for. Leave the implements of the game as they are—they are quite good enough—but improve the fielding, eliminate all attractions to make the game a draw; made the championship real, and I feel assured but a brief time will show beneficial and wide-spreading effects.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one of the general public I have read with interest the venomous correspondence which has lately been carried on in the press anent the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The correspondence originated with a letter from a member of one of the local teams who are up in arms at the decision of the club which runs this tournament to allow in the enclosure only such of the public, including those participating in the tournament, as have purchased tickets. The decision of the Bombay Gymkhana is, in my opinion, a justifiable and most sensible one. The enclosure, as such, is a place reserved to those who have paid their money for value to be received, viz., a comfortable chair, absence of hustling and an uninterrupted view of the game. What possible right the players themselves or their friends can have to such an enclosure passes my comprehension, and when the extension to them of such a privilege causes the ticket-buying public the inconvenience which it is universally acknowledged it has caused in the past, it is more than time so unnecessary and unusual a privilege is done away with? Time after time during last year's tournament have I seen individuals of the general public, neither players nor members of the excellent organisation which we have to thank for running the tournament, so well come down to the ground as early as 10 minutes before a match is timed to start, only to find that the privileges I have already stated as due to them in return for their tickets are lost, because the players who seem to know a good thing when they get it are there in force and not only take up all the room they can but send their sisters and cousins, mothers and, aunts ahead of them; these thrifty ladies taking the precaution to appear on the scene from three quarters to half an hour before scheduled time and echoing the spirit of the bargain couter or a close of the season sale, secure to themselves privileges which neither they nor their relatives have paid for, but which they really receive at the hands of the paying public.

Aware as I am of the hold which hockey has on the Bombay youth both at school and in later life and the very large position which the Aga Khan Tournament occupies on his horizon I sympathise to a certain extent with him in his desire to retain a privilege he has hitherto enjoyed. At the same time with the Cathedral School Old Boys as frequent winners and later their great rivals the Grant Medical College (alias Byculla School Old Boys) top dogs, the Bombay youth has grown to look on the tournament as more or less a personal monopoly with just sufficient outside chance of a soldier team making the running to add spice to his dish. He is as fond of getting something for nothing as the next man and the prospect of being no longer allowed to add to the sweets of prowess in the field the privilege of disporting himself in the enclosure, and securing without expense to his pocket a like privilege to his lady friends to any number his fancy and pleasure may dictate, is naturally galling to him. The fact that the privilege he is to be now deprived of is extended to his like in no other part of the world or, in Bombay itself, not exist in the Rovers Tournament, has nothing to do with him. If he can by agitating or mud slinging induce a soft-hearted committee to accede to his desires at the expense of the general public to say nothing of the pecuniary expense of the Bombay Gymkhana—why, he is going to keep on slinging mud.

The fact that the Gymkhana have lost money over the management of the tournament places beyond discussion any question of self-interest on their part. It only remains then to say that their object of securing to the general public the privileges their ticket entitles them to in the enclosure is worthy of every support, and I can only trust that the Committee will not weaken on the point.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your valuable paper to point out to the members of the committee of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, the gross absurdity of their new rule, which prohibits players from entering the "First Enclosure" in the coming Tourney. When the donor gave the cup, I am sure he did not mean that there should be any distinction made about players and spectators. Again on the sporting field, all players are of the same level, be he king or peasant, and no one player is in any way superior to another. The Gymkhana players then should be subject to the same rules as the other players, and should practise what they preach. If the second enclosure is reserved for the use of players only, why should not the Gymkhana players be lodged there also? Is it because they are running the show, and are "Big Bugs" and consequently are too proud to associate with the "Small Bugs"? The mere fact that, barring the Scots, all "Cutchra" local teams have entered for the Tourney this year shows how the introduction of the "Financial Rule" has affected the best local teams. The matter should be brought to the notice of the donor of the Cup, considering they are the ones who attract the "Gate." I hope that the Gymkhana will see their way to withdraw this rule so that all lovers of the game may have a chance of seeing a great tournament like the Bombay one being managed without a hitch.—Yours, etc.,

QUIS SEPARABIT.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Botha's Popularity.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

NAVAL SCAREMONGERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 19.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Whatever may be the outcome of the Colonial, or as it would be more correct to call it the Imperial, Conference it has aroused and is arousing infinitely more attention than any previous gathering of the kind. Whether public interest in the proceedings in Downing-street will continue to the end remains to be seen, but at present there is not much justification for Mr. Deakin's fears that the Conference will suffer by its having assembled while Parliament is in Session and just as the London Season is commencing—fears that have found an echo in the somewhat odd suggestion of Mr. Wyndham that all Legislative business should be suspended for three weeks "in order to get a calm atmosphere in which to discuss great Imperial questions." Still it might not be a bad thing to hold future Conferences when London is "empty," for our visitors must already be finding our profuse hospitality somewhat a hindrance to the legitimate work for which they have travelled such long distances. That a more satisfactory spirit with regard to the Empire prevails in these isles than was the case some years ago, or rather that it has extended to sections of the community who were previously hostile or indifferent, cannot be denied, but it would be a mistake to attribute to this cause entirely the outburst of sentiment and fraternity that has been evoked by the presence of the representatives of our daughter States. As Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman pointed out in the course of his appropriate remarks at the opening meeting on Monday, former Conferences were more or less identified with great ceremonial occasions. No Jubilee or Coronation now overshadows this great Imperial reunion and we are not so completely absorbed by the doings of our legislators or the distractions of Vanity Fair as the Prime Minister of Australia seems to imagine. There is a consensus of opinion that so far at least as their speeches are concerned the Government have risen to the occasion and special praise is bestowed upon the Prime Minister's welcome speech, which was indeed in perfect taste. The Premiers evidently were impressed, and one of the points in his deliverance that pleased them most was his description of the Conference as one not between themselves and the Colonial Secretary but between the Premiers and the members of the Imperial Government which, as he said, is a very different matter. His chivalrous reference as Mr. Deakin called it, to Mr. Chamberlain was also much appreciated by the Premiers as it has been by the country and also no doubt by the invalid statesman himself. But while the Government deserve the gratitude of the Premiers for receiving them in such a "cordial and statesmanlike fashion" (to quote the words of the *Times*) there is a rift in the lute. I allude to the way the Conference is being reported or rather not being reported. The Premiers are all for publicity while apparently the Imperial Government thinks it is sufficient to issue a bald summary at the close of each sitting. Evidently the Ministers, especially those from the Antipodes, regard themselves as Missionaries as well as Ambassadors, and from their point of view it is hard if their propaganda is to be confined to the utterance of platitudes at public banquets where they necessarily have to be careful what they say. The official reports hitherto issued, except on the opening day, are certainly jejune productions and scarcely word printing. Still it is obvious that to admit Press stenographers to all the proceedings is impossible, but I for one confess that I should like to read a verbatim report of the discussion, if there be one, on the Colonial treatment of their Indian fellow-subjects.

It was to be expected that General Botha—the Robert Lee of South Africa as Sir George White has happily described him—would be the most attractive figure in the group on all festive occasions, and this was specially noticeable at the Guildhall ceremony on Tuesday and at the magnificent banquet given in honour of the Premiers by the Eighty Club the same night. General Botha has indeed captured all our hearts, first by his modesty and next by his evidently sincere declarations of loyalty. His most important speech was that delivered at the Eighty Club banquet, and nobody who listened to him could help feeling that every word he said he meant. General Botha speaks through an interpreter but his speeches do not suffer on that account, for each sentence is translated as it is spoken in taal, and the translator Mr. Beyers has a perfect delivery. Mr. Haldane who took the chair at the Eighty Club dinner, when the Prime Minister had to return to the House of Commons, said:—"As Secretary of State, responsible for the War Office, he welcomed a new general among them—a very great general, too. He counted him a big asset, and he believed that his general staff and he were going to have the pleasure to confer with him on Saturday on the mutual defence of the Empire." I cannot help thinking that General Botha is a bigger asset to the Government as a whole than to the War Secretary. He is gradually converting us all to the view that the Government have done the right thing in conferring local self-government upon the Transvaal. Says the *Times*, of the General's Eighty Club speech:—"What he said was admirable, and seems to show that the Government may be rewarded for their political generosity, in a way few Englishmen had dared to hope. General Botha's words breathe a spirit, not only of Imperial loyalty, but of practical, constructive Imperialism. South African federation, to which Dr. Jameson has already alluded as a possible event before the next Conference, is a task at which he will willingly labour." The Eighty Club banquet was important as the first of the feasts, but as a spectacle, fine as it was, it was thrown into the shade by the gathering held at the Albert Hall last night under the auspices of the 1900 Club. The diners at the Holborn Restaurant numbered 500; at the Albert Hall they were nearly three times as many. To Mr. Balfour who presided was given the honour of proposing the toast of "The Guests." "They have" he said, "accepted our invitation most kindly, and they were aware, when they accepted it, that we are, from the very constitution of our being, a political and a party club. But they also know that there are occasions on which all members of free communities know how to keep in subordination the party element which cannot be absent, and ought not to be absent, from our political system. And, for my own part, I have too great a respect for them—party politicians as they are—to drag them into the vortex of British politics. Therefore, though it be true that we are a party club, constituted entirely of members belonging to the Unionist party, and though we may perhaps have present to our minds—indeed we can hardly help having present to our minds—that perhaps we are in closer sympathy with them on some important Imperial questions in which they take an interest, than others of our fellow-countrymen. I do not desire to say, and I believe you would think I was not fulfilling my duty if I did say, anything on the present occasion which would seem to make them bear any share whatever in the controversies which necessarily divide us at home." Excellent sentiments, but to do them justice the Premiers have shown no desire whatever to identify themselves with party differences in this country.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Asquith did not shine in his Budget of last year, but then it was almost impossible that he should do so. His party had not been in office more than a few months and the material he had to work upon was mainly a legacy from his predecessor. But this time Mr. Asquith was hampered by no such disadvantages. He had a full year in which to prepare for his second financial effort—and a full year in more than one sense—and by general consent he has acquitted himself with great credit. His relief to the income-tax payers is regarded as a bid for the vote of the middle classes, but he cannot hope to receive the blessing of the happy minority whose incomes are over £2,000 a year. I propose an amusing incident occurred whilst the Chancellor

...ard the relief he now gives to the hard-work...professional classes. I quote as follows from the *Times* report:—"When a man's estate which passes at his death exceeds £1,000,000, but does not exceed £1,500,000, I propose that it should pay 10 per cent. on the first million, and an additional 1 per cent., or 11 per cent. in all, upon the remainder; if the estate exceeds £1,500,000, and does not exceed £2,000,000 it will pay 10 per cent. on the first million and an additional 2 per cent., or 12 per cent. in all, on the amount in excess of £1,000,000; if it exceeds £2,000,000, and does not exceed £2,500,000, the tax will be as before, 10 per cent. on £1,000,000, but 13 per cent. on the balance; between £2,500,000 and £3,000,000 it will be 10 per cent. on £1,000,000, with 14 per cent. on the remainder, and above £3,000,000 everything in excess of the first million (which will still bear 10 per cent.) is to be taxed 15 per cent. There we stop. (Laughter.) [At this point Mr. Raphael (Derbyshire, S.) rose from his seat on the Ministerial side of the House and walked down the floor, as if to leave the Chamber. His action, being humorously regarded as a protest against the increased death duties, was received with laughter and cheers, which were increased when the hon. member turned to the bar to discover the cause of the merriment.] "I need not point out, what I think must be clear to the Committee, that this applies not to the living, but to the dead." (Laughter.) Mr. Raphael has the credit of being a millionaire two or three times over; hence these tears. By the way, the Liberal party are sometimes inclined to lament that they are as poor as they are virtuous and that all the wealth as well as all the wickedness is on the other side. Of course this is all humbug. The Liberal party contains some of the richest men in England. The will of Lord Allendale, who for years sat in Parliament as a Liberal member and who died only two months ago, has just been proved at considerably over three millions.

THE KING'S CRUISE.

The King and Queen, who arrived at Naples yesterday (Thursday) evening, had a more than usually successful Mediterranean cruise. The visit to Cartagena and the meeting with King Alfonso aroused Spanish enthusiasm to a remarkable degree. The meeting with King Victor of Italy at Gaeta near Naples was welcomed cordially by the Italian press. The stay at Malta was made the occasion for a splendid demonstration of loyalty, a demonstration in which the Catholics, whose recent protests against Protestant preaching in the island were wholly disregarded by the Government, shared whole-heartedly. Spontaneous ovations were accorded their Majesties everywhere, and their friendly meetings with the Kings of Italy and Spain were regarded with favour in every quarter but one. It is doubly unfortunate in English eyes that the cruise and the two informal meetings should be made the pretext for an outburst of hysterical nervousness in the German press. Papers of almost every shade of political opinion have taken up the cry of the isolation of Germany by King Edward's machinations. The semi-official *Cologne Gazette* leads the attack in a vicious article which the Berlin Government has shown signs of desiring to disown. Herr Bassermann, the leader of the National Liberals, and a close friend of Prince Von Buelow, dwelt on the same theme in a recent speech. "Britain everywhere," he exclaimed in dilating upon the "encircling of Germany in the web of English intrigue." So general has been the outcry against England that on Thursday morning the Berlin Bourse was considerably depressed. The campaign is still proceeding to-day and shows little sign of abatement. Some of the German comments on the "cold douche" which the German Government is thought to have given to English diplomacy are worth reproducing. The *Tagliche Rundschau* for instance, a powerful military organ, says:—"The *Cologne Gazette's* vigorous language is a pleasing reminder of the days of twenty and thirty years ago, when it was not the fashion to toy so gaily with German susceptibilities. Our Government is tired of England's intrigues and her peace and disarmament comedy, and has turned the searchlight upon the devious paths of King Edward in a manner that will flash unpleasantly in that ambitious monarch's eyes. Germany answers the deceptive English disarmament proposals with a threat to increase her armaments." Herr Bassermann's phrase was similar. "In reply to the English disarmament comedy Germany must point to the sharpness of her sword." "If need arise from England's close drawn net of alliances and friendships," says another paper, "Germany—like the hedge-hog—will withdraw within a hedge of bayonets." One is inclined to wonder what sort of reception will be given to a band of English editors who are to visit Germany next month. Our own press, however, has rarely been in a more pacific mood, partly for the reason that public attention is fully occupied by the Colonial Conference. None the less the personal nature of many of the attacks upon the King leaves an impression which it will be difficult to remove. By contrast with the German, the French press is as cordial as ever. One enterprise, which is said to have originated at the Cartagena meeting, is regarded with high favour. It concerns the reorganisation of the Spanish Navy and the possibility of the basing of the Arsenal at Ferrol to a great British Ship-building firm—Armstrong's and Beardmore's being mentioned—which would carry out there the naval work of the Spanish Government. Two representatives of the above firms are now in Madrid conferring with the Minister of Marine. The project of British tuition for the Spanish Navy is a striking proof of Anglo-Spanish friendship. Nothing has contributed to that friendship so much as the Royal marriage of last year and the immense and affectionate interest now taken in the eagerly awaited birth of an heir to the Spanish throne. English friendship indeed now embraces almost every nation on the Continent. The amazing nature of the change from the dark days of seven years ago is being forced upon us by the presence in London of General Botha and his picturesque meeting with Lord Roberts—a meeting which has vividly recalled the closing stages of the Boer War.

THE NAVAL SCAREMONGERS.

The week has witnessed another attempt to create a naval scare—attempts which are condemned by the more sober section of the Unionist press and by the general feeling of the country which recognises that the present Board of Admiralty is the most competent and trustworthy which has held office for many years. The scaremongers, however, are supported by a small group of "naval experts" in the Commons and the Lords, a group with sufficient influence to bring on a naval debate in both Houses on Wednesday night. One of the arguments referred to in the Lords' debate was the size of the programmes of all Powers taken together with regard to the building of ships of the Dreadnought type. This showed that thirty-five great battleships and armoured cruisers were "completed, building and projected," of which number only nine belonged to Great Britain. The fact that the only vessel actually at sea is the Dreadnought and that the only vessel of the same type approaching completion belongs to Japan was overlooked. It was urged that the British programme should out-match the programmes of other Powers whose combination against us could be looked upon as possible. "Sufficient unto the day is the programme thereof" was Lord Tweedmouth's happy reply. He pointed out that foreign programmes were so far mere paper programmes and that it would be absurd, taking into consideration the present rate of naval evolution, to build vessels with the purpose of overmatching foreign ships which might never be built. Our command of the sea at the present time was unquestioned and unquestionable. The scaremongers' belief that in the near future the navies of foreign countries would rival our own was unfounded in view of our great building facilities. So far as the Navy was concerned he declared the Government would go into the Hague Conference "absolutely unpledged or absolutely subject to this—that if foreign countries did extend their programmes, we in our turn will also extend our programme in order to keep our relative position." He concluded with enunciating what should be an axiom for every British Government:—"We must keep the command of the sea without any regard to the cost at which that may be done." A similar statement was made on behalf of the Government in the Commons in a Debate arising from what was practically a resolution of censure on the Admiralty introduced by Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs who has done excellent work in the past as an intelligent and well-informed critic, but who, I am afraid, is sometimes inclined to let his zeal run away with his discretion. He ultimately sought leave to withdraw the resolution, but permission was refused and it was negatived without a division.

MR. TREE IN BERLIN.

Mr. Tree, who on Thursday night concluded a [illegible] visit to Berlin, has had a curious [illegible] reception there. The critics from the [illegible] Montpensier [illegible] vehemently. The public came in its thousands and applauded unrestrainedly. And yet some part of English sympathy is with the critics. They said that Mr. Tree's gorgeous presentations were "not our (i. e. German) Shakespeare," that his "cuts" and additions to every play were unjustifiable and ruinous to the original, that his orchestral interpellations were only worthy of a penny gaff. Mr. Tree should be thankful that he did not include in his repertory his "Much Ado about Nothing", in which the audience sits in darkness and for two whole minutes watches a most unimpressive dawn appear on the stage to the accompaniment of supremely ridiculous bird twitterings from a painfully obvious orchestra. The German critics' views have been frequently expressed in London. "Oh, that terrible orchestral accompaniment!" writes one of them. "The music of the verses was trolled by the trolls of sentimental operetta. It was no longer Shakespeare: it was nearly Empire music-hall." This was in reference to "Twelfth Night" in which Mr. Tree's Malvolio was declared "commonplace." "I refuse to take Tree's 'Richard II' seriously," writes the same German critic. "It was not Shakespeare; it was a series of living pictures with an accompaniment of Shakespearean text. The original was "improved" out of all knowledge. We wanted to see the poet Shakespeare, not the poet Tree. I regret to say it, but if a German theatre Director "improved" Shakespeare as Mr. Tree has done, the audience in the stalls would take their latchkeys out of their pockets and whistle with them..... Mr. Tree's Anthony was fatigued and monotonous." The scenic pictures were splendid, the acting bad. We wanted to see an interpretation of Shakespeare, not an exhibition by the painter, the tailor and the quick-change artist." These criticisms were the burden of a chorus of condemnation which continued loudly until Mr. Tree presented "The Merry Wives of Windsor." This performance, one of the last, was generally praised. Mr. Tree himself scored a triumph as Falstaff. The elaborate scenery, ruinous to drama or tragedy, was declared to fit in well with the comedy. It was, as far as the critics were concerned, his sole success. Mr. Tree, however, declares himself delighted with his stay which, in his opinion, was only marred by a strike among the German stage-hands. "We take back with us to England," he says, "that which after all is dearest to the artiste's heart—the consciousness that we have delighted and entertained a series of audiences which have grown in size and enthusiasm from night to night. That has consoled us for all the critics have said. When we are compelled to answer insistent curtain-calls, so often that modesty forbids another appearance; when audiences stand cheering and hand-clapping for ten or fifteen minutes after the play has ended: when I cannot find seats for my dearest friends—I think no special mental effort is required to enable us to be truly philosophical. The Berlin critics, I think, are in a class by themselves. With them it is criticism *a outrance*. They go at it relentlessly. Artistes like Paderewski and Kubelik have faced their batteries with such results that they have never come back. Much that has been said about our work has been, I believe, uttered from a somewhat mistaken understanding of our mission. We did not come to teach the Germans anything about their Shakespeare, but simply to illustrate our own conceptions of our Shakespeare."

A "BOOM" IN EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes are good, from the journalistic point of view, but they are being sadly overdone. The "paper with a circulation five times as large as that of any penny journal" has organised a regular service of earthquake news. Two Scientists, Professor Milne, at Shide, in the Isle of Wight, and Professor Belar at Larboch in Austria, sit all day and night with their eyes glued upon their seismometers and a telegraph form in front of them. News of the least tremor is sent hot to London and served up next morning in large type to a public which must be getting surfeited with the diet. Rarely does a day pass without an announcement of earth tremors. When one Professor thinks that the other has been getting too big a share of the large type, he telegraphs a harrowing tale of "earth unrest" and disasters looming in the near future. Rivalry runs high, and in the cause of pure science both experts are ready to take the public into their confidence. Incidentally, I hear, the affair has introduced a new sport into the journal's offices. This is the hunting of earthquakes. It is surprising, I am told, how elusive an earthquake can be. Never having chased one myself, I have no reason to doubt the fact. The difficulty lies in the fact that the occurrence of the earthquake is announced long before the cables begin to talk about it. And sometimes the cables preserve an exasperating silence. When this happens the journalist has no choice but to drop the earthquake on to the bottom of some vast and lonely ocean and tell the public that one of the Professors put it there when it was scarcely an hour old. Sometimes, on the other hand, sport is good, but a strange earthquake will cross the scent. Then there are grave conferences. "Look here," says the sorely tried sub-editor, "do you think that the earthquake in Armenia was Belar's or Milne's? Or was Belar's the one in Mexico, or perhaps that shock in the Philippines?" And after much deliberation, "Well, we'll give Milne the Armenian, Belar the Filipino, and toss up who shall have the Mexican." The result is that the public learns still more of the marvels of modern science as applied, under the *aegis* of the *Daily Mail*, to the baffling problems of seismic disturbance. But the thing is getting serious. A Statistician announced the other day that there is an average of 39,000 earthquakes every year. This did not really matter when earthquake blushed in maiden solitude. But now that each and all is to be brought into the limelight of publicity,—why, the air will be full of them.

THE MOUSTACHE STRIKE.

The great moustache question is agitating Paris. There has been a series of strikes which Parisians have laughed at and endured philosophically. But the time has come for tears, the day for laughter has passed. Paris might be in darkness, and Parisians enjoyed merry-making with candles stuck in bottles. Paris might be threatened with a strike of the familiar trades' employes, and Paris gaily went shopping. Rich dyspeptics stabled cows in their gardens; vegetarians, it is alleged, sowed fresh plots of grass. Great bodies of troops appeared through official error in the streets. Paris shrugged its shoulders, remarked that the revolution had come at last and went about its business. But Paris is confronted with a new and dreadful possibility. The Cafes may be closed. And this all arises from the great moustache question. Nearly all employers forbid the waiters to appear at their posts if they are not clean shaven. This iniquitous rule and other grievances have led to the proclamation of a waiters' strike. The movement shows signs of hanging fire, but has already had serious effects. Such well known restaurants as the Cafe Riche, Paillard's, the Cardinal and the Grand had to close for a time on Wednesday night and, on Thursday, messenger boys and commissionaires were pressed into service to replace the absent waiters. Should the strike spread, most of the larger restaurants will probably be compelled to close their doors until it is over. There is some talk, however, of using the army to replace the necessary but indignant *garcon*. Funny scenes were witnessed yesterday. The strikers' day's work began in the early hours of the morning with a great meeting at the Bourse de Travail. Fiery orations on the suppression of "face ornaments" were delivered. "Down with the tyrants. Let us all grow moustaches" was a sentiment that was cheered to the echo. But deeds, not words, was the order of the day. In groups of fifty the strikers wandered through the streets. Splitting into smaller sections, they took their seats at the terraces outside the Cafes. When a working waiter approached they ordered "bocks." When he returned with them, the strikers rose to their feet and chorused "Coward, traitor, poltroon, why are you working? Cast off your apron and come and join us." This performance invariably attracted the attention of the Manager who would approach worriedly. The strikers after a hasty whip, would then declare that the beer was flat, refuse to pay for it, and walk out, sometimes followed by a waiter who until then had remained on duty. The police, detecting the manoeuvre, soon began to "move on" all clean-shaven men, presumably waiters from the terraces, and this cause a good deal of astonishment among such English and American visitors as had not adorned their countenances. At several Cafes the waiters chose the psychological moment, when the place was most crowded with customers, to throw off their aprons and walk out into the streets. When this happened,—"Then by the yellow Tiber, was terror and dismay."

SIR ELDON and Lady Gorst left London on April 19th for Egypt, travelling by the P. and O. express via Brindisi.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

The Hockey Season of 1907 in Bombay had up to recently not been very keenly followed by the general public, but as the day approaches for the big Tournament the interest grows apace. It was rumoured that the entries would not be of the size of last year, but, despite the absence of names of local teams we have been accustomed to see figure, the entries up to last night reached the big total of twenty-one teams. A definite decision has at last been arrived at with regard to the venue and the matches will be played on the Marine Lines maidan where the recent Horse and Dog Show took place and, if necessary, a second ground will be lined out close to it near the Cross. For the last four days the ground has been well watered and a heavy roller to-day should produce a ground on which, good play will be practicable.

To-night entries close and we may expect additions amongst which may be a departmental eleven from Poona. For the Drawings on Monday evening at the Gymkhana the various Honorary Secretaries are, as usual, invited to attend, games start on Wednesday to bully off at 5-40 S. T. and the ball will be started rolling for what it is to be sincerely hoped will be a Tournament as full of interest as heretofore.

It is very pleasant to note that a team will compete representing the Navy, a most sporting move. Local teams that have entered are the Parsee Hockey Club, Elphinstone College, two Friends' Union teams, International H. C., Albert H. C. and Victoria Institute as well as the two Bombay Gymkhana teams. It will be a matter of general satisfaction to hear that the St. Xavier's boys will once more come down from Calcutta and, remembering the narrow margin by which they were beaten in last year's final, they should go very close.

The full list of entries up to last night were:—

1. The King's Liverpools, Nasirabad.
2. East Lancs, Poona.
3. Jhansi Railway Institute.
4. Connaught Rangers, Poona.
5. Worcesters, Ahmednagar.
6. R. F. A., Kirkee.
7. Lincolns, Kamptee.
8. St. Xavier's, Calcutta.
9. Bhusaval Gymkhana.
10. The Navy.
11. Royal Scots, Bombay.
12. R. G. A.
13. Elphinstone College.
14. Parsee H. C., Bombay.
15. Friends' Union, Bombay.
16. Friends' Union A, Bombay.
17. International H. C., Bombay.
18. Victoria Institute, Bombay.
19. Albert H.C., Bombay.
20. Bombay Gymkhana.
21. Bombay Gymkhana, B.

This afternoon the Connaught Rangers and Bombay Gymkhana meet in a practice game on the Gymkhana maidan.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Handicaps.

Some progress has been made with both singles and doubles handicaps at the Bombay Gymkhana. By beating Robinson rather comfortably, Portlock won the last game of the second round in the singles. Four games have been completed in the doubles and quite a surprise was the defeat of Reid and Kays by Powell and Savile by 6-4, 6-3 though the handicap was a stiff one. Gannon and Peel won a hard game whereas on this showing Binning and Saxby hold more than a fair chance.

Following are details to date:—

SINGLES.

R J Brown ... plus ½ bye G Sturrock ... — ½ bye	Sturrock 6-2 6-1	
T D Parry ... plus 15-3 R Peel ... plus ½-3	Parry 6—1, 6—0	Reid 4—6, 6—3, 6—3
W Reid ... — 40-3 S Clements ... scr.	Reid, 6—3, 6—0	
C B Gannon ... plus 15 C Thomson ... — 15	Thomson 6—5, 6—4	Thomson 6—4, 6—5
C L Spalding ... scr. A L Roberts ... scr.	Roberts 6—1, 6—0	
E B Ousely ... scr. G Hately ... scr.	Ouseley 3—6, 6—5, 6—4	Dawson 6—1, 6—4
L H Savile ... — ½ G W Dawson ... scr.	Dawson 6—6, 6—1, 6—4	
J L Williams ... — C H S Boggs ... — 15	Boggs 6—0, 6—2	Sanderson 6—1, 6—3
P M D Sanderson ... — 15-4 G de Rhe Phillipe ... — 15-2	Sanderson 4—6, 6—4, 6—4	
B S Carter ... scr. J H Robinson ... — ½	Robinson 6—2, 6—2	Portlock 6—1, 6—3
W F Ross ... scr F Portlock ... — ½	Portlock W. O.	
F L Gore ... plus 5-3 E B Hill ... plus ½-3	Hill 6—2, 6—0	Bean 6—3, 2—6, 6—4
S M L Bean ... — 15-2 K Kennedy ... scr.	bye	Horne 6—5 6—3
J J Horne ... scr.	bye	

2nd round to be played off by 4th May
3rd " " " 8th "
Semi-final " " 11th "
Final " " 15th "

DOUBLES.

	1st Round	2nd Round	3rd Round	Semi Final	Final
C H S Boggs ... / G B Coleman ... — ½ bye					
B Hope ... / G Sturrock ... scr. bye				Hope & Sturrock 6—2, 4—6, 6—4	
F Portlock / A B Baker — ½ bye					
E H Savi / T D Parry plus ½ bye					
W R Sharp / E de W Abney plus ½ bye					
J J Horne / C St A Angove plus ½ bye				Horne & Angove 6-3, 5-6, 6-4	
E B Ouseley / E J Brown plus ½			Brown & Ouseley 6-3,5-6,6-3		
A L Soberts / H Ghettham — 15-4					
J H Robinson / P M D Sanderson —15-3			Sanderson & Robinson, 6-4,6-3		
W F Peachey / B S Carter — ½					
W Reid / Capt W D Keys —40			Reid&Keys 6-1, 3-6 6-3	Savile & Powell 6—4, 6—3	
J L Williams / H M Hart scr					
L H Savile / S N Powell — ½ bye					
K Kennedy / G de Rhe Phillipe —15 bye				Gannon & Peel 6—4, 6—4	
C B Gannon / R Peel plus15 bye					
B E Coombs / E H Curling Scr bye				Thomson and Bean 6—4, 6—4	
C Thomson / S M L Bean —30 bye					
D B Binning / H B Saxby — ½ bye				Binning & Saxby 6—1, 6—3	
G G Hatley / S Clements plus ½ bye					

2nd round to be played by 4th May.
3rd " " " 8th "
Semi-final " " 11th "
Final " " 15th "

SPORT IN SIMLA.

Dates of the Fixtures

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

The following dates have been fixed for the various events of the Gymkhanas weekly from 4th May to 10th July. Colonel the Hon'ble E Baring has very kindly presented a prize for the lady scoring the greatest number of points at the Gymkhanas held between these dates.

Races.—28th and 30th May and possibly 2nd June. The entries are better than they have been for many years.

Polo tournament commencing 10th June. It is suggested that the notices regarding the polo tournament be sent out at once by the Hony. Secretary, Polo. Entrance fees to accompany entries.

Horse Show, 8th June.

Dog show 8th June.

Cricket.—Simla vs. Outstations 4th and 6th June.

Football—Durand Tournament in September.

Tennis tournaments to commence the next week if sufficient entries are received.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 3.

SIX ROUND CONTEST.

Private Kingston, Worcesters, versus Pte. Ansell, Carabineers, Kingston won. A hard fought fight it was. Each man deserves credit for providing a perfect sporting display. Kingston won on points.

LIGHT WEIGHTS—FINAL.

Lance-Corporal Leeson, Connaught Rangers, versus Drummer Ballard, Connaught Rangers. Leeson won a good fight and both tried hard for the prize. An extra round was ordered and Leeson won on points.

SIX ROUND CONTEST.

Private Kay, East Lancs, versus Driver Williams, 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. Williams won a grand fight, both men fighting their best. Williams proved too much for his opponent in the last round and Kay gave in.

SIX ROUND CONTEST.

Pte. Makin, Lincolns, versus Pte. Kelly, Connaught Rangers. Makin won in the first round on a foul through back handed hitting.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS—FINAL.

Corporal Richardson, Royal Scots, vs. Gunner Lyons, 8th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lyons won a good fight and Richardson seemed to be leading, but Lyons got to work in the third round and won by points.

GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

General Richardson presented the prizes and spoke about the great sporting spirit that had prevailed throughout the Tournament and the splendid style of boxing that had been presented to the public for their edification this year. No doubt many of the competitors would be seen at Simla this year, and he was sure that the fortunes of Poona Boxing were safe in their hands. He thanked the Press for the information given to comrades who were unfortunately absent and was sure that the Poona Boxing Tournament would increase in popularity year by year.

The prizes were then presented and hearty cheers were given General Richardson.

The prize for the best boxer was awarded to Pte. Cook of the Worcester Regiment. The Consolation Prize presented by a Bombay Sportsmen was given to Private Stanley of the Leicesters.

ENTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 3.

The following are the first entries for the Civil Service Cup:—

Mr. Galstaun's Miss Beryl, Coal Queen and Circus Girl.
Mr. Burjojee's Lorette, Curlew and Gyrtyle.
Major Popham Young's Fabius.
Mr. Benting's Son-of-a gun.
Mr. Brownrigg's Lady Polly.
Mr. J. B's Nobleman.
Mr. J. D. Scott's Wal and Lady Midget.
Mr. Sydney Smith's May Queen.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will sail to-day:—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'cos. M S	Entered by
Sapphire ...	Scr	Capt Muter and R H H Hopkins
Turquoise ...	5 51	Mr F J Preston
Melody ...	10 43	Mr J B K Macbeth
Isca ...	21 27	Mr H L Clever

Course No Special = 11·71 miles Time-limit—7 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'cos. M S	Entered by
Tricks ...	Scr	C D W Bamberger
Manikin ...	2 39	Officers R A
Erin ...	3 48	Mr R H Ireland
Sayonara ...	7 22	Mr A Erickson and A L Whitell
Pixie ...	Scr	Mr E Y Watson

Course No Special = 10·7 miles Time-limit—7 p.m.

T AND C CLASS HANDICAP RACE,—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'cos. M S	Entered by
Tomtit ...	Scr	Mr J S W Milne and C A Wordsworth
Lapwing ...	4 53	Capt H S J Gillespie R E
Mand ...	4 53	Officers R B
Midget ...	9 48	Officers R A
Coralie ...	8 17	Major N Kuby R E
Mr K ...	9 48	Mr C H Byrne
Jean ...	9 48	Mr A G R MacLean
Clutha ...	6 36	Mr J J Welch
Valkyrie ...	10 31	Mr H E Johnson

Course No. 2 reversed Twice round followed by No. 14 reversed.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 4 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'cos. M S	Entered by
Swin ...	Scr	Sergt Major Giles R E
Swale ...	Scr	Corporal Offord R E
Invicta ...	12 30	Sapper Benson R E
Peewit ...	6 18	Mr F V Evans and D Fraser

Course No 17 = 6·3 miles Time-limit—7 p.m.

STAFF COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

Successful Candidates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent examination for admission to the Indian Staff College in order of seniority of Corps:—

Captain J. Charteres, Royal Engineers; Captain E. B. Mathew Lannowe, 1st Battalion, the Queen's, Lieutenant C. F. Aspinall, 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, Captain E. M. Taylor, 22nd Cavalry, (Frontier Force); Captain A. F. Henderson 27th Cavalry; Captain V. E. Muspratt, 30th Lancers, (Lanes Horse); Captain R. A. Cassels, 32nd Lancers; Captain R. S. St. John, 20th Infantry; Captain G. W. Haslehust, 29th Punjabis; Captain W. F. Bainbridge D. S. O., 61st Sikhs (Frontier Force); Captain A. G. Thomson, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force) Captain C. F. Dobbs, 94th Russell's Infantry Captain A. L. Longhurst, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas

The following Officers have been specially nominated by the Commander-in-Chief for admission:—Major E. R. A. Shearman, 10th Hussars, Captain P. W. Game, Royal Horse Artillery; Captain L. F. Ashburner, M. V. O., D. S. O., 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, Captain E. I. D. Gordon, 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers; Captain B. H. Collins, D. S. O. 2nd Battalion Royal Berks Regiment; Captain F. E. L. L. Daniell, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, Captain E. C. Alexander, D. S. O., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force); Captain S. M. Rice, 64th Pioneers, Captain M. C. Nangle, 92nd Punjabis, Captain D. W. H. Humphreys, D. S. O., 8th Gurkha Rifles.

These Officers will join at Quetta on the 31st May 1907.

COURT MARTIALS.

Insubordinate Privates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 3.

At the District Court Martial in Lucknow Private J. T. Hughes, of the 1st Durham Light Infantry, was charged with using threatening language to and striking his superior officer while in execution of his office. He was found guily of both charges and sentenced to fifty-six days' detention.

Private R. Johnson of the same Regiment charged with striking his superior officer in the execution of his office was found guilty and sentenced to forty-two days' detention.

The proceedings were confirmed by the Officer Commanding the Station.

CANTON is forcing its Mandarins high and low to give up opium-smoking in less time than is allowed the ordinary people. The limit for the officials is six months. The regulations issued by the authorities for opium-smoking officials contain nine articles, which include the appointments of the subordinates to any officials to act for them in event of their inability to give up the habit within the time stipulated. Ranks and titles are to be suspended at certain periods outside the limit.

THE SIMLA A. D. C.

Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

A meeting of the members of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club was held this afternoon at the Gaiety Theatre. Accounts of the past season were presented and passed showing that the considerable debts of the previous season had been largely paid off and that the Club started with a small debit balance of Rs. 516. Mr. Barrow, the Honorary Treasurer of the Club, presented an interesting note on the finances of the Club, and explained how the reductions had been carried out. Mr Buck, Captain Irvine and Colonel Williams having retired in rotation Col. Williams was re-elected and Major Conran and Mr. Clerk were re-elected. With a vote of thanks to Mr. Jacob who presided, the meeting separated.

THE MURDER OF THE MAHARAJA OF BHAGALPUR.

The Assassin's Rifle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

In connection with the murder of the Maharaja of Sonburas, Bhagalpur, a correspondent writes:—The rifle with which was fired the fatal shot has been found to have been purchased from Messrs. Manton and Co. of Calcutta and has been sent down there to help enquiries as to the identity of the assassin.

MODERATIONS AT OXFORD.

The Classical Moderators have issued the following class list:—

CLASS I

Hnderson, J D Wadham
Bell, J M Tinity
Berry, L W A Jesus
Bingham, H B University
Bolland, J Pope's Hall
Braham, H V University
Brown, J R Balliol
Codd, A B Lincoln
Collins, S T Wadham
Flew, R N Merton
Forsyth, D Queen's
Geary, F C Corpus
Heath, A G New College
Helme, C G G Christ Church
Heseltine, M New College
Hodgson, N Queen's
Hunter, L W New College
Knox, W L Trinity
Leith Ross, F W Balliol
Mackworth, A C F Magdalen
Macleod, R D W D Jesus
Madan, F F Corpus
Morris, R O New College
Mosse, E F C Christ Church
Ogilvy, W M University
Peel, D H Balliol
Penny, J D Magdalen
Porter, H E L Corpus
Sharpe, R L Balliol
Sonnenschein, E J Hertford
Stone, C G Balliol
Talkents, P C Magdalen
Whiskard, G G Wadham
Williams, O G R Hertford
Woodhead, R G New College

CLASS II

Appleton, R B Christ Church
Atkinson, D Brasenose
Parlas, E D M Exeter
Barter, P Jesus
Beloe, W G Brasenose
Blandy, E N Balliol
Bles, D G Merton
Blomfield, H G Exeter
Boole, Ls Keble
Brodie, W H Hertford
Brown, L N Worcester
Browne, C J C Trinity
Bucknill, E G Balliol
Byrne, H K Hunter-Blair's Hall
Campbell, W K H Wadham
Casella, A Lincoln
Clark-Turner, R Wadham
Crosthwaite, G B Balliol
Dale, J A Jesus
Dark, J N St. John's
Davies, C H Magdalen
Davies, W F de R Hertford
Dehn, R M R Oriel
Gandy, C Exeter
Garrod, H G New College
Garside, T O Queen's
Gibson, R C St. John's
Goodyear, F Brasenose
Gordon, J E Oriel
Gould, G Magdalen
Hanna, H B St. John's
Hide, S Jesus
Hore, A D G Brasenose
Howitt, W M Queen's
Hoyle, A L St. John's
Jaliand, H H Pembroke
Jelf, C G Exeter
Jury, G F Corpus
Lodge, R C Brasenose
Macfadyean, A University
Mackney, H R non-collegiate
Macnabb, A C Balliol
Mallows, O Brasenose
Merriman, J L Worcester
Mirfield, F G New College
Mundy, O Wadham
Nicolls, F L Oriel
Ormerod, H A Queen's
Orr, J Balliol
Osborne, R B Wadham
Pearce-Gould, A L Christ Church
Prichard, H M Brasenose
Robertson, A R M Trinity
Roper, E A Queen's
Ross, H S Jesus
Sculamore, H F Brasenose
Sheppard, W T Hunter-Blair's Hall
Sherrard, O A Exeter
Smith, F W H Christ Church
Stewart, J C Oriel
Stewart, W H Oriel
Strathairn, H W Oriel
Sutton, F W St John's
Symes, H Trinity
Thomson, J D Trinity
Tupper, F G Hertford
Walker, E Corpus
Ward, F W Balliol
Ward, S B Wadham
Worsley, R M M Balliol

CLASS III

Abell, R B Lincoln
Barker, H R Christ Church
Baskerville, H D Worcester
Beech, G Merton
Bardley, W S Worcester
Brown, O J Trinity
Brown, G D Corpus
Bucknall, W H Trinity
Campbell, D F New College
Carpenter, E B University
Caswell, J D Pembroke
Christie, W M Trinity
Clayton, F B T Exeter
Colborne, R A P Worcester
Crawford, O G S Keble
Crea, C E Y Magdalen
Cunningham, J C Balliol
Curtis, Sir R O M Keble
Davies, J A Jesus
Davis, R E J New College
Simpson, A H A Oriel
Fairfax, J G New College
Fitze, K S Corpus
Gattie, V R M Worcester
Gordon, J H Magdalan
Hollett, H I P Christ Church
Hill, T W University
Hoernle, E S New College
Houlder, H F St John's
Hurst, C S Exeter
Hymans de Tiel, E A St. John's
Kennedy, C C University
Littlewood, A E Keble
Lyon, W S S Balliol
MacLeod, A R Balliol
Macleod, A Merton
Mathew, M A Exeter
Mills, J V G Merton
Mylne, J C University
Newham, H S St. John's
Phipps, P C Keble
Priest, J D M Keble
Pryke, W M Jesus
Raymond, H Pembroke
Richards, V W Jesus
Sheppard, F L J Lincoln
Stewart, L T University
Sutcliffe, N Trinity
Tatham, M Balliol
Thresher, H R New College
Turner, J L Pope's Hall
Wallis, J E W Brasenose
Watkin, A E Trinity
Watson, O H Lincoln
Watt, W P Balliol

CLASS IV

Barnsdo, C G Balliol
Doorly, A N St. John's
Gater, G H New College
Hare, M E St. John's
Hood, C I S Magdalan
Jermyn, L A S Keble
Judd, A C Exeter
Lewisohn, C Oriel
Okell, F J Trinity
Page, P P Brasenose
Perks, M C Oriel
Raynor, K St. John's
Smith, L B University
Trever, E W University
Treyor, S R Balliol
Watson, T B Keble

WOMEN.

Class I.—None.

Class II.—Mary G. Ball, Somerville College; Rachel E. Bell, Lady Margaret Hall; Matilda Snow, Somerville College; Maude C. Taylor, St. Hilda's Hall; Charlotte G. W. Watson, St. Hugh's Hall; Dorothee E. de Zouche, Somerville College.

Class III.—Inez E. Skrine, Lady Margaret Hall.

Class IV.—None.

The judges for the Stanhope prize and Gladstone prize, 1907, have made the following awards—Stanhope Historical Essay Prize,—Lord Eustace S. C. Percy, commoner of Christ Church. Gladstone Memorial Prize.—Frank L. Brigstocke, scholar of Lincoln College. John L. Palmer, scholar of Balliol College, is highly commended; and Henry Alcock exhibitioner of Magdalen College, and Cuthbert W. Dible, scholar of Corpus Christi College, are honourably mentioned. The subject for 1908 will be "Sir William Temple."

The ceremony of the admission of Lord Curson of Kedleston to the office of Chancellor of the University, to which he was elected last month, has been fixed to take place in a Convocation to be held in the Sheldonian Theatre on Saturday May 11. The last occasion on which a chancellor has been admitted to office in Oxford was on Sept. 22, 1715, the chancellor then admitted being the Earl of Arran, brother of the Duke of Ormonde, who had just resigned the office. Subsequent chancellors have been admitted privately by a special Convocation held in their own residence. The admission does not, of course, take the place of the installation of the chancellor at his first Encaenia, when he confecs the honorary degrees, which will take place this year on Wednesday, June 26.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD CROMER.

Foreign Opinion.

Nor since the comments evoked by the death of Cecil Rhodes, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, have the achievements of any British statesman obtained anything like the eulogy accorded to the man to whom, as is universally recognised here, Egypt owes its material prosperity—a prosperity which, as the *Temps* says, has been of benefit not only to England, but to the other Powers. "We must recognise with profound respect," says the *Temps*, "the magnificent display of intelligence, method, and firmness required for the reorganisation of Egypt. It is an historical phenomenon of capital importance, one that is, perhaps, not yet completed and that is susceptible of further development but a phenomenon all but unique of its kind." Referring to the Nationalist movement, the *Temps* says that it is not for France to intervene.

The *Debats*, which recognises that Lord Cromer's career is the history of England's work in Egypt, is mainly struck by the continuity of the confidence accorded him by successive Governments; for if all people produce Lord Cromers, not all allow them to fulfil their destiny as England does.

The *Cologne

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, APRIL 19.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

COURT.

THE King and Queen, after touching at Mahon, Minorca, arrived on Saturday at Malta, where they were received with enthusiastic loyalty. On Monday they witnessed a review of the Naval Brigade. The King unveiled a statue of the late Sir Adrian Dingli, and held a levee at the Governor's Palace. On Tuesday there was a parade of troops on the Marsa. Their Majesties sailed on Wednesday, and were to meet the King of Italy at Gaeta yesterday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Monday opened a new ward in the Richmond Hospital.—Prince Edward of Wales, having passed the qualifying examination, will enter the Royal Naval College, Osborne, in May.

Colonial Conference.—Sir W. Laurier arrived from Canada on Saturday; General Botha, Premier of the Transvaal also arrived on Saturday and had a very hearty reception at Southampton. The Conference held its first meeting on Monday at the Colonial Office. Lord Elgin presided, and read a telegram from the King welcoming the Premiers and expressing wishes for the success of the Conference. It was agreed that the constitution of the Conference and military defence should be discussed first. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman gave the opening address, warmly welcoming the delegates. He said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and President of the Board of Trade would state the Government's views on matters of finance, including preference. The Government could not go behind the declared opinions of the country; but in many matters there was room for advantageous arrangement. He expressed sincere regret that Mr. Chamberlain at present could not take part in public affairs. The six Colonial Premiers responded.—The Colonial Premiers were that night entertained at dinner on behalf of the Government by Lord Beauchamp.—On Tuesday the Premiers were the guests of the City Corporation at the Guildhall, to which they drove by a route freely decorated and lined with cheering spectators. The freedom of the City was presented to each Premier in a gold box. Mr. Deakin responded. At luncheon the Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Premiers, for whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman also spoke. Sir Henry also presided that night at a dinner given to the Premiers by the Eighty Club, and denied that the members of the club were "Little Englanders" or held narrow views towards the Colonies.—The Conference on Wednesday discussed the proposals of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Colony advocating an Imperial Council. A draft resolution was put forward by Lord Elgin, which it was agreed should be considered at the next meeting.—The Prince and Princess of Wales that night gave a dinner to the Colonial Premiers at Marlborough House.—The Premiers of New Zealand, Cape Colony, and Natal were entertained last week in Edinburgh, where they received the LL.D. degree, and in Glasgow.—Mr. Deakin and Sir W. Lyne spoke at the Australasian Merchants' dinner at the Trocadero Restaurant.

Ecclesiastical.—Archdeacon Lloyd, returning to Saskatchewan with a number of catechists, spoke at a farewell meeting in Exeter-hall on Tuesday.—Archbishop Bourne, presiding at the annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society, referred to Mr. McKenna's Education Bill as unjust, an extremely dangerous to the future of Catholic schools.—The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales is again taking evidence. Three of the Commissioners have resigned.

Education.—The Lord Mayor will preside at a meeting in the Guildhall on St. George's Day, April 23, to promote Empire education.

Ireland.—Mr. L. Harcourt, M. P., First Commissioner of Works, says that all the Government can hope to do is to give the Irish people a moderate and reasonable share in the managment of their own domestic affairs.—North Belfast has returned to Parliament Mr. G. Clark (U.) by 6,201 votes, against 4,104 for a Labour candidate.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has reversed the decision that the Brighton Corporation's expenditure on "tarmac" paving was illegal; and has also reversed the refusal of Bangor justices to convict persons summoned by Lord Penrhyn's gamekeeper for fishing with night lines.—Lord William Nevill has been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.—The Wreck Inquiry Court is occupied with the loss of the Berlin.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 17th, Lord Tweedmouth said that it was desirable to put a check on the armaments of the Powers, but if other countries extended their programmes this country would go on with measures in order to keep the unquestioned command of the sea.—In the House of Commons on the 11th, after Mr. C. Edwards had complained of an accusation by Mr. Keir Hardie, and after Sir E. Grey had announced Lord Cromer's retirement from Egypt, the debate was resumed on the Government's proposal for the automatic reference of Bills to Grand Committees. This was further debated on the 15th and 16th, and carried by a majority of 235. On the 12th the Miners' Eight Hours Bill was read a second time and referred to the Grand Committee on Trade. On the 17th the Attorney-General introduced the Bill to establish a Court of Criminal Appeal. The Patents and Designs Bill obtained a second reading. Mr. Bellairs moved a resolution censuring Admiralty administration but this was negatived without a division.

Sale.—Mrs. Lewis-Hill's jewels were sold on Monday at Christie's, 110 lots fetching £ 94,805.

Sporting.—Durham and Devonshire drew in a Rugby County Championship football match on Saturday.—At racquets, Wellington has won the Public Schools Championship. Oxford beat Cambridge in the University Doubles match. Cambridge beat Oxford at golf on Wednesday.—The Capital lacrosse team has arrived in England.

The Carshalton Tramway accident has resulted in the death of two passengers.

Will.—Lord Alleudale's estate, exclusive of entailed real property, is entered at £3,234,806.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—In view of the possible application of Australian coastal conditions to ships trading among the islands, certain Sydney firms contemplate removing their business and starting a direct trade with Great Britain which shall not include Australia.

Bermuda.—The Governor, Sir R. M. Stewart, has resigned for private reasons.

Canada.—There is great satisfaction at the reduction to 1d. per lb. of the postal rates on British serials.—An amended Postal Convention with the United States increases the rates on American serials. A Canadian Pacific train in North Ontario went over an embankment, killing 15 and injuring 30 other persons.—Another disastrous fire has occurred at McGill University, Montreal.

Transvaal.—Mr. Smuts, Colonial Secretary, at the Congress of Christian National Schools, opposed the request of several speakers that the Government should subsidize the Schools pending the passing of an Education Act.—Mr. Smuts, at Klerksdorp, on Wednesday, indicated the progressive agricultural policy of the Government.

FOREIGN.

The Presidency.—Many prominent politicians, including Democrats, are insisting that Mr. Roosevelt must be nominated for a third term.

Belgium.—The Government, defeated in the Chamber on a question of working hours in mines, has resigned.

Egypt.—The utmost regret is expressed at the resignation of Lord Cromer. Sir Eldon Gorst, his successor, will arrive on April 24. The Khedive entertained Lord Cromer at a farewell luncheon on Wednesday.—The strike of men employed by the Suez Canal Company is at an end.

China.—An agreement with Japan has been signed settling the railway questions in Manchuria.

France.—The Paris Police Court has fined Abbe Jouin 16f. for inciting, in a place of public worship, to resistance to law.—A meeting of 3,000 officials in Paris on Monday carried a resolution which constitutes a direct challenge to the State. The "general" strike of workmen in the Paris provision trades has been a good deal of a fiasco.

Germany.—In the debate on the Estimates, Herr Dernburg, the Director of the Colonial Department, dwelt on the necessity of placing greater responsibility in colonial administration, on the men on the spot, and said that more business-like methods must be introduced.—Herr Bassermann the National Liberal leader at Magdeburg on Monday criticized King Edward's tour.—Mr. Tree has been warmly welcomed in Berlin.

Italy.—The Pope on Monday delivered an allocution in which he severely condemned the French Government for "arbitrarily" breaking the Concordat, violently despoiling the Church, and violating every public and private law.

Morocco.—Our Tangier Correspondent says that indignant astonishment is caused by the statement that the Sultan's Commission has given a contract to a German firm for considerable public works at Tangier.

Panama.—An extradition treaty with the United Kingdom has been signed.

Russia.—The Government last week asked the Duma temporarily to suspend several members charged with being Social Democrats and writing seditious articles in order that they may be prosecuted. The question was referred to a committee.—Our Correspondent says that a letter by Professor de Martens in *The Times*, denouncing the Duma, has caused astonishment and displeasure in Government circles and that the Government does not harbour designs for dissolution.

Obituary.—Mr. J. C. Hook, R. A.; Bishop Bromby; Col. R. D. Hassard; Lt.-Col. R. E. N. Sturt; Mr. J. B. Bowstead; Prince G. S. Galitzyn.—*Times*.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Premiers in Scotland.

THE Premiers of Cape Colony, Natal, and New Zealand on April 12 had the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon them by Edinburgh University. Speaking at a luncheon which followed, Dr. Jameson predicted that on the occasion of a future Imperial Conference South Africa would all be under one Premier. The Colonies, he added, had now reached the stage when they could enter into partnership with the mother country. Their one desire was to take practical steps towards attaining a unity which would benefit both themselves and the United Kingdom. The three Premiers afterwards went to Glasgow, where they were entertained by the Lord Provost.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BOTHA.

Sir W. Laurier, Premier of Canada, arrived in Liverpool on April 13, and travelled to London, where he paid a call at the Colonial Office.

General Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, arrived in Southampton early in the morning on board the "Carlabrook Castle." He was presented, on board the steamer, with an address of welcome from the Southampton Corporation, to which, speaking in Dutch, he made a cordial reply. General Botha and his party arrived in London in the course of the morning, and took up their quarters at the Hotel Cecil. During the afternoon the General called at the Colonial Office, and had a long interview with Lord Elgin.

The King has acknowledged with thanks a message of loyal homage addressed to their Majesties at Malta by the Colonial Premiers from Edinburgh on Friday.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The Colonial Premiers and Ministers attending the Colonial Conference assembled on April 15 for a preliminary meeting at the Colonial Office.

The conference met at 11 a.m. in the room of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The following members of the conference were present:—The Secretary of State for the Colonies (the Earl of Elgin), in the chair, the Prime Minister of Canada (the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier), the Prime Minister of Australia (the Hon. Alfred Deakin), the Prime Minister of New Zealand (the Hon. Sir J. G. Ward), the Prime Minister of Cape Colony (the Hon. L. S. Jameson, C.B.), the Prime Minister of Natal (the Hon. F. R. Moor), and the Prime Minister of the Transvaal (General the Hon. Louis Botha). The following Colonial Ministers were present:—The Hon. Sir F. W. Borden (Canada), the Hon. Sir W. Lyne (Australia), and the Hon. Dr. Smartt (Cape Colony).

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was present together with the following members of his Majesty's Government:—Mr. John Morley, O.M., Mr. Haldane, Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. John Burns, and Mr. Lloyd-George. There were also present Mr. Winston Churchill (Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonies) Sir Francis Hopwood (the permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies) the Assistant Under Secretaries for the Colonies, the secretaries to the conference, the private secretaries to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to the colonial representatives.

The chairman (Lord Elgin) said that, the members of the conference having all assembled with the exception of Sir Robert Bond, who was detained for a day or two he assumed that they might proceed to business. Before doing so he had the honour to read the following telegram which had been received from his Majesty the King:—

"At the first meeting to-day of the Colonial Conference I wish you to convey to the Prime Ministers and representatives of my self-governing colonies a warm welcome on my behalf, and to inform them that I shall look forward with pleasure to receiving them on my return to England. The questions which will be submitted to the conference for discussion, involving matters of weighty interest not merely to the colonies there represented, but to the British Empire at large, will, I am sure, receive the most careful attention, and, I am confident that the decisions arrived at will tend towards the closer union of my colonies to the mother country and to the strengthening and consolidation of my empire."

Lord Elgin continued:—"Gentlemen, may I in a single word on my own behalf offer a welcome to those who have come to attend this conference? For the rest it is, I am sure, a gratification to all—as it is especially to myself—that my right hon. friend on my right (the Prime Minister) has been able to attend this meeting, and without further preface I will ask the Prime Minister to address the conference."

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S SPEECH.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said:—It is a great pleasure to me to respond to the invitation of Lord Elgin that I should welcome, as I do most sincerely in the name of his Majesty's Government, the Prime Ministers of the great self-governing communities beyond the seas, who are now for the fourth time gathered together in the capital of the mother country for consultation on matters affecting their common interests and ours. You are all of you my friends, most of you personal friends, some of you old personal friends, of myself and the Minister with whom you have come to confer. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has if I may use a slang expression of the day, a "record performance" he has been here on each occasion. Mr. Deakin now speaking for the Commonwealth of Australia attended as Chief Secretary of the Colony of Victoria the earliest conference in 1887—a gathering which as we all remember was not restricted to the self-governing colonies or to the Prime Ministers. Sir Robert Bond as Lord Elgin has said has not yet arrived. He took part in the previous conference. But the other Prime Ministers are here for the first time in this capacity and I was to extend a special greeting to General Botha, the Benjamin of the Brotherhood if I may use that phrase the first Prime Minister of the Transvaal whose presence in our councils I am sure you will welcome as cordially as do his Majesty's Government. I should have been glad if he could have been attended by the Prime Minister of the Orange River Colony but that has been impossible, because his Constitution could not be brought into effect in time and I may perhaps throw in the observation that there will be no avoidable delay in establishing it. The absence of the heads of so many Governments from the sphere of their activity must, I am afraid, have occasioned great inconvenience, and considerable public as well as personal sacrifices, but we sincerely trust that your presence in council will justify these sacrifices; that it will offer solid compensation for the long journey you have undertaken and for the time which you are about to devote to a discussion of the matters which are of common concern to us all. Gentlemen, whatever be the value and whatever be the issue of your deliberations, it is with the greatest gratification that we welcome you, and, warm as I know your attachment and devotion to the mother country to be, I can assure you the feeling of affectionate interest and pride entertained within the shores of the old country is not to be surpassed even by your warmest sentiments. But I need not dwell upon the expression of our cordial relations; in fact I am not sure that in private life those who are united by the most sacred ties of relationship and the sincerest affection gain in the estimation of their neighbours by the too frequent and effusive protestation or exhibition of their feeling towards each other. I am not therefore disposed to occupy much of your time in mere declaration of our friendly attachment to each other and our common solicitude for our joint and individual interests but I would rather follow what I think is really the more significant course of taking all this for granted. You will have a long programme of business before you and I do not propose to do more—I do not think I am called upon to do more—than just to glance at some of the matters which have brought you together but I should like to observe at this point—and there is sometimes apparently in the minds of men a mistake on this subject—that this is not a conference between the Premiers and the Colonial Secretary, but between the Premiers and members of the Government under the presidency of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which is a very different matter. In regard to questions of military defence for instance the Secretary of State for War will come and confer with you and the First Lord of the Admiralty in the same way will be present when naval question are discussed. On this I may say that I think the views sometimes taken of the proper relations of the Colonies to the mother country with respect to expenditure on armaments have been of late somewhat modified. We do not meet you to-day as claimants for money, although we cordially recognise the spirit in which contributions have been made in the past, and will no doubt be made in the future. It is of course, possible to overestimate the importance of the requirements of the oversea dominions as a factor in our expenditure; but, however this may be, the cost of naval defence and the responsibility for the conduct of foreign affairs hang together. On the question of emigration, a matter which is of the utmost moment to you, as well as to the mother country, Mr. John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board will join in your councils; if any question should arise with regard to India you will have the advice of a most distinguished Member of Council, Sir James Mackay; and I am sure that you will be glad to see my right hon. friend Mr. John Morley among us this morning. Then, when you come to discuss matters of finance, trade, and commerce, my colleagues the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade will be present to state the views which his Majesty's Government entertain on these important matters. Among them the question of preference must hold a prominent position, and I am sure you will find that my right hon. friends are prepared fully to recognise the friendly action which has been taken by some of the colonies and to enter upon this subject in the fullest and frankest manner. I hope that an agreement may be arrived at as to many of these points, and if in regard to others you are compelled to differ among yourselves, or to differ from us, you will agree to differ not merely in a perfectly friendly way (so much may be assumed), but with mutual respect for the grounds and motives on which differences of opinion may be founded. You, in common with us, are representatives of self-governing communities. We have no power here in this room as you know, to arrive at any binding decisions. His Majesty's Government cannot go behind the declared opinions of this country and of our Parliament. No more can you go behind the opinions and wishes of your communities and Parliaments; but, subject to this governing limitation, there remain, as I have said and as I firmly believe, many matters of great moment in which there is room for arrangement and advance. These conference were formerly more or less identified with great ceremonial occasions. This is, I believe, the first that has been specifically summoned for the purpose of business. I wish to say a word here about a desire that has been felt with regard to the period between the conferences—that there should be greater means than at present to continue in the interval the definite communications which the conferences make necessary. We shall hope to find some method of meeting this desire. I am not going to enumerate, still less discuss and criticise, the various schemes more or less ambitious, which have been put forward, but I will just make a remark applicable to all such proposal. We found ourselves, gentlemen, upon freedom and independence—that is the essence of the British imperial connection; freedom of action on the part of the individual State; freedom in their relations with each other and with the mother country. Anything which militates against that principle would be wholly contrary to the genius of our race and our political ideals, and would sooner or later be disastrous. There are some words which perfectly express what I have in my mind, and which were used in this place five years ago by Mr. Chamberlain—and I cannot mention Mr. Chamberlain without expressing on my own part and the part of my colleagues, and, indeed, I think I am authorised to say on behalf of the whole of the public of this country irrespective of political opinion, our deep and sincere regret, which I know is heartily felt all over the British dominions, that he is for the present unable to take an active part in our public affairs. These are his words to which I refer:—"The link," he said, "which unites us, almost invisible as it is sentimental in its character, is one which we would gladly strengthen; but at the same time is has proved itself to be so strong that certainly we would not wish to substitute for it a chain which might be galling in its incidence." Gentlemen, freedom does not necessarily mean letting things drift; and in my opinion some provision should be made for maintaining the impetus which these conferences will give to the consideration and settlement of question which have been discussed here. I would also refer for a moment to the precedent that has recently been made for holding what I may call subsidiary conferences upon matters of importance. I refer to the Navigation Conference that is sitting under the presidency of my friend the President of the Board of Trade, and at which I observe that Sir Joseph Ward, Sir William Lyne, and other representatives are rendering great service in the discussion of very difficult problems. To my mind the precedent set is of high importance, and I should like to see these auxiliary conferences held from time to time as matters arise which require more time and treatment in greater detail than is possible in the Colonial Conference itself. Well, gentlemen, I have no more to say. I am fully confident that your coming here will not have been in vain. You will not judge of the feeling entertained towards you by acclamations and festivities alone, although of those there will be abundance, but by the mutual spirit of friendship, the desire to stretch every point that can be stretched in order to meet the views of each constituent part of the empire, the desire, equally strong, I hope, to avoid prejudicing in any way the interests of each other, and, over and above all, you will be inspired and invigorated by our common pride in the great beneficent mission which the British people in all parts of the world are, as we believe, appointed and destined to fulfil.

SIR W. LAURIER.

Sir W. Laurier in the course of his speech said:—This conference is not, as I understand it (I give my own views), a conference simply of the Prime Ministers of the different self-governing colonies and the Secretary of State, but it is, if I may give my own mind, a conference between Government and Governments; it is a conference between the Imperial Government and the Governments of the self-governing colonies of England. I recognise all the difficulties which beset us; they have been expressed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. We all hope and we all believe in the future of the British Empire. There are ways and ways by which it can be increased and improved. We are here to discuss those questions. Upon many things we can agree upon many things, I believe, we cannot agree at this moment; but above all things we all agree we all move towards the same goal and the same end. The observations which have been offered to us by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman upon this subject have been excellent and could not be improved upon I am sure. He recognises that there are things upon which public opinion is not in the same groove that it is perhaps in the Colonies. We must recognise that there are many questions upon which public opinion in our own respective countries may not be the same as in this country. But upon one thing we are all agreed, and I believe that if we keep this in view we can never go astray, that is to say, that if the basis of the union which now binds the British Empire remains as it is now, a proper and always permanent recognition of the principle that every community knows best what does for itself, and does not go wrong, and our deliberations must be fruitful and must bear some good result for some object. This is the spirit at all events for my part, in which I approach the great subjects we have to discuss. The time is not fitting to-day to take these subjects in detail, and I will confine my few remarks upon this point to the same spirit which has inspired the observations of the Prime Minister; but I have only one word to say, to express my great satisfaction that our proceedings are commencing under such favourable auspices.

Mr. Deakin, Sir Joseph Ward, Dr. Jameson, Mr. Moor, and General Botha each spoke, endorsing generally the sentiments expressed by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and the conference shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE PREMIERS IN THE CITY.

FREEDOM CONFERRED.

The Colonial Premiers were on April 16 the guests of the City Corporation at the Guildhall. Leaving the Hotel Cecil at about 12·40 p.m. the Premiers drove in six carriages by a route which was freely decorated and was lined with cheering spectators, to the Guildhall, where a large and distinguished company had already assembled. They were received in the library by the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and the Recorder read an address of welcome, a copy of which was handed to each Premier by the Lord Mayor. The formalities of the presentation of the freedom of the City were next gone through, the Chamberlain (Sir J. Dimsdale) perfacing the presentation with a stirring speech, in which he dwelt on the greatness of the empire, and attributed it largely to our Colonies. A copy of the freedom was presented to each Premier in a gold box. Mr. Deakin, the Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, acknowledged for his fellow-Premiers and himself the honour conferred on them.

The company then adjourned to the great hall for luncheon, and, at its close, the Lord Mayor, after giving the usual loyal toasts, proposed the health of the Premiers, dwelling on the significance of the occasion and the importance of the work for which their guests had assembled. He said:—We have no greater honour to bestow than the honorary freedom of the City of London, which you have been pleased to accept this morning. (Cheers.) This grand old hall has witnessed a succession of brilliant scenes attending the ceremony of presentation. But in my view no gathering of the kind previously held under this roof can compare in significance with the present. (Cheers.) The Guildhall is the centre of the City of London, the capital of the empire, and to-day we feel that the occasion is truly imperial. (Cheers.) From all parts of the earth you, the Premiers of the self-governing colonies, have been drawn to one common centre; you have collectively girdled the globe many times to be here to-day; you have not come to London on a social jaunt in search of fresh distractions, but you are here with a serious purpose; you have taken the long journeys across the seas at the cost of great inconvenience, and, I am afraid, at the risk of much derangement of administrative and legislative duties at home. You are here on business; we are all business men in the City of London and appreciate your mission and object. A long and detailed programme awaits you; it is full of great complex, and far-reaching questions. Your position is we recognise, one of immense responsibility, but I am quite certain you will not shirk it, or fail in your purpose to find a solution to the problems which confront us all. Political questions, which belong so often merely to the day, to the moment, or to the party, will be dismissed from your deliberations. Your desire, I am convinced, is to secure the welfare of the empire as a whole and for all time. (Cheers.) I have to couple with the toast the representative of the latter—Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Loud cheers.) He is no stranger to us, and I think I may say he would still be no stranger to us even if we had never seen him, for who has not heard of the "silver-tongued Laurier?" I would that I had his command of my native tongue to ask you, "one and all," to do honour to our brothers from across the seas in a manner befitting the toast, the place, and the empire upon which the sun never sets. God save the King! (Loud cheers.)

TOO MANY BANQUETS.

COLONIAL PREMIERS INDISPOSED.

MR. DEAKIN AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LORD ROBERTS AND GENERAL BOTHA.

The strain of hospitality is telling upon the Colonial Ministers in London. They are suffering from too many banquets. At the Pilgrims Club dinner at Claridge's to-night, there were three notable absentees—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. Jameson and General Botha, who could not attend owing to indisposition.

This phase of London's welcome to our guests was referred to-day by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at a luncheon given by the Imperial Industries' Club at De Keyser's Hotel. The Canadian Premier said that before he came to England he knew of the existence of a problem of growing perplexity in the Mother Country—namely, the unemployed problem, but since he had arrived here he had found there was another problem—that of the too-much-employed. He had found that twenty-four hours in the day were not sufficient in which to cope with the great hospitality that had been extended to them.

Both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and General Botha are suffering from sequelæ to an attack of British hospitality. Sir Wilfrid's indisposition is complicated by a slight chill.

General Botha surrendered first of all the visitors to the course of banquets. He gave way to-night to a desire for the simple life, and after a quiet meal in his rooms, went for a stroll through the West End streets.

THE PILGRIMS' BANQUET.

The banquet given by the Pilgrims' Club to the Colonial Prime Ministers at Claridge's Hotel to-night was the occasion not merely for a scene of magnificence, but for the gathering of the might and brains of the British Empire.

In the great garlanded dining hall, glittering with silver and bewered in roses, there were assembled the governing personalities of the country without distinction of party, the great fighters, the great administrators, the leaders, of thought and of action. Great Britain's famous soldier, Lord Roberts, was in the chair; Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, was there to propose the leading toast; Mr. Haldane, the Liberal Minister for War, was in the vicinity of Mr. Lyttelton, the late Unionist Colonial Secretary; the Bishop of Hereford was near Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Everywhere were to be seen strange amicable partnerships—a picture of the United Empire.

Distinguished as the gathering was however, there were gaps in it. The strain of continual banquet had apparently been to much for three of the Prime Ministers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, General Botha, and Dr. Jameson were absent. Sir Wilfrid Laurier it was announced was indisposed, so was General Botha. The latter sent the following letter:—Dear Lord Roberts,—I exceedingly regret that I am feeling too indisposed to attend the banquet to-night for which you and the committee of the Pilgrims were kind enough to honour me with an invitation. I regret it all the more as the banquet is being given under your presidency. Kindly convey my keen disappointment of my inability to be present to the Committee and assure them of my best wishes for the Pilgrims."

The first speech was by Sir Edward Grey, and like most of his speeches, was at once graceful; eloquent and powerful. He made a clear-cut manly figure in a picturesque scene of light and colour. He told how the relations between Great Britain and the self-governing colonies presented something unique to the world at large. "olony and Empire," he said, "are old words; we have given them new meaning." (Applause.) He referred to the history of Britain. "It has not been our habit in history," he said, "to realise what we are doing. We have not to note our great plans or designs so much as our great results." He told of how the country and the Colonies were true to themselves. "Let us continue that," he said, "and the results will be greater than the present generation can imagine.

"We have much to learn from each other," he went on, "and we must each of us be able to retain the power to learn, in order to retain the power to teach."

It was a little late that he roused loud cheers by the remark. "I trust that even when Parliament is sitting they (the Colonial Prime Ministers) realise that although we have parties at home, ther is no difference between parties in devotion to the Empire.

Then in the centre of the room uprose Mr. Deakin, black-bearded, clear-voiced, and determined. He began a forceful speech with a reference to the "jewelled sentences, the wise maxims, and true statesmanship" of Sir Edward Grey. Sir Edward, he said, had referred to the distance of Australia from Westminister "I believe," said Mr. Deakin, "that we are a great deal nearer to the Colonial Office than the Colonial Office is to us—great applause—and yet," he went on we are not entitled to complain. We are only members of a young and clamorous family of the young brood hanging round the skirts of the Colonial Office day by day, and demanding instruction and admonition"—he paused—"and getting the latter.

THE SECRET DEBATE.

FURTHER FACTS CONCERNING "HUSHING UP."

Mr. Deakin went on to make a graceful reference to the presence of the Prime Minister at the opening of the Conference. After this, the Australian Prime Minister came to business and stirred the great gathering with down right words. He told how those in the Conference "ventured to anticipate the existence of some association which would enable us to speak in our mother's house without bated breath, because we are members of the same family." The sarcasm went home.

Mr. Deakin then touched on a warning note. For nearly one hundred years the naval supremacy of the empire had been unchallenged. Would it be unchallenged during the next hundred years? In the past the dependencies of Great Britain had been dependencies in fact as well as in name. "In the years now passing," he said "a new order of things is being introduced. In a comparatively short period we hope to show you your independence of these dependencies go far as their own protection is concerned."

He told of Australia's intentions so far as coastal defence was concerned. He referred to the way the community, from the Schools upwards was being initiated in the work of defending the country and after speaking of the several forces he turned to Lord Roberts and said: "We hope soon to reach the ideal you have set up—namely that with universal citizenship there shall be a universal service." (Applause.)

There was a serious warning in some of Mr. Deakin's further words. "We have to-day some other European neighbours in the southern seas and if his Majesty's Government in the past had listened to advice we should not have had such neighbours within striking-distance as we have to-day." He continued that when they were reproached as troublesome children, sensitive and alarmed, it should not be forgotten that it was not their fault that day had a citadel so near their own.

The last hope of securing full publicity for the discussion of questions before the Imperial Conference was shattered to-day. Lord Elgin decided that no information beyond that contained in the prices issued each day would be disclosed until the termination of the Conference when the whole of the speeches will be issued in the form of a Parliamentary Blue-Book.

In addition to the facts reported in to-day's *Daily Mail*, we are informed that when the motion to permit full and open discussion of the various questions was put forward, Lord Elgin at once applied a cold douche by stating that the Government did not favourably view the disposition to make the Conference an open matter.

Mr Deakin, however, proceeded with his argument and other members of the Conference made known their views. They clearly said that their desire was to educate the British people in questions jointly effecting the Colonies and the Motherland. Indeed, it was stated that that was one of the objects for which the had journeyed to England.

But Lord Elgin was obdurate. He declared that in closing that doors of the Canference he was doing them a service, arguing that with the watchdogs of the public—the accredited Press representatives—out of sight, the Premiers could speak with much greater freedom

Urged in this way, the Premiers could only consent to be persuaded by the Colonial Secretary, and thus at the outset they failed in one the principal objects of their mission.

Until to-day, however, they had hoped that on the question of Preference, full publicity would be given to the arguments in favour of the adoption of the resolutions on the agenda paper, but they had been informed that "perhaps a more copious precis will be issued, than on others," and that is all the consolation they will get.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 19TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Commander W. B. Palmer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning with English Mails of the 19th April. She brought the following passengers:—

Abbot, Mr R G
Butler, Major and Mrs H H
Bell, Rev W L
Burt, Mr H T
Chappell, Mr E
Dix, Mr A N
Erroll, Earl of
Gwatkin, Mr R F
Hamilton, Col
Holland, Mr Jas
Kennis, Mr W
Maurice, Mr H A
McGonnell, Mr J
Mischler, Mr Frank
Moore, Mr and Mrs A V
Morson, Mr W B
Moore, Mr G D
Osgood, Miss B
O'Connor, Rev W
Page, Mr H A
Penny, Mr C H
Pursey, Mr E D
Pyper, Mr W
Shorwart, Mr G S
Stephenson, Mr Jas
Stevenson, Mr S H
Taylor, Mr E
Thompson, Mr W S
Thuillier, Capt L C
Tregue, Mr & T
Walker, Capt S H
Watson, Mr F W

THE BUDGET.

Reduction of the Income Tax.

IN the House of Commons yesterday, before a crowded audience, the Budget was unfolded and listened to with an interest quite exceptional in recent years. On no previous day this year has the seating accommodation of the Chamber been taxed to the same extent The benches on the floor of the House were thronged; thronged also were the galleries above; every seat available for peers was occupied, and in the galleries allotted to strangers every inch of space was occupied. The Prince of Wales was present, and the United States Ambassador was among the distinguished visitors who heard Mr. Asquith's speech. On all sides there was evidence that the occasion was regarded as one fraught with issues of grave importance. Before the speech which was waited with such keen expectation could be delivered, a long list of questions had to be gone through, 103 having been put down for oral answer. Of these twenty were not disposed of within the time limit, and they had to stand over. Mr. Asquith who spoke for two hours and a half, held his audience interested from first to last. The dry financial details of his statement were explained with the lucidity for which the right hon. gentleman is famed, and when an opportunity presented itself, and he could deal with his subject in an eloquent way, his forcible appeals to the House made a great impression and were occasionally cordially cheered.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose at ten minutes to four o'clock in a hushed and expectant House. He began with a brief review of the past year, which he said, had been remarkable for the activity and prosperity of trade at home and overseas. It had been a year of surprises, of which the greatest was his realised surplus of 5,399,000*l.*, which went automatically to the old Sinking Fund. Explaining how this surplus had been obtained, he said that the Exchequer receipts exceeded his anticipations by 2,059,000*l.*, while the Exchequer issues were 3,006,000*l.* below his estimate, and there was the margin of 334,000*l.* which he had allowed. There had been savings on the Army, the coal duty had produced considerably more revenue than he had expected, so had the estate duty, and exceptional profits had been made in the Mint. The revenue returns as a whole did not show great elasticity. The revenue from tea and sugar had exceeded the estimate by a little, but the yield of the tobacco duty had not quite realised his hope. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he was glad to see that there were at last signs of a recovery in the yield from the alcohol group of duties. Having dealt with the excise figures and with the payments to local taxation account in 1906-1907 and other matters, and coming to the current year, he said that the estimated revenue for 1907-1908 on the basis of existing taxation would be 144,190,000*l.*, while the estimated expenditure would be 140,757,000*l.*, showing an estimated surplus of 3,433,000*l.* From this however, the grant of 200,000*l.* for necessitous school areas must be deducted, so that the available surplus would be 3,333,000*l.* He then explained very fully what he had done in the course of the past-year to reduce the capital liabilities of the nation. The permanent reduction effected during the year in the deadweight debt was 13,714,000*l.* The addition to the debts of the country in consequence of the South African war was 159,000,000*l.*, but this had been reduced in the last four years by 20,173,000*l.*, the amount of reduction effected last year being 9,643,000*l.* Altogether the gross liabilities of the State were reduced in 1906-1907 by 9,825,000*l.* In the current year out of the fixed debt charge there, would be available for the redemption of debt 9,383,000*l.* In addition to his realised surplus of 5,399,000*l.* Money from other sources would also be applicable to this purpose, so that the total sum available ought not to be less than 15,382,000*l.* The total reduction effected in the capital liabilities of the nation last year and this would amount to 23,225,000*l.* Turning to what he believed the House would regard as more interesting matter, he made a general statement as to the lines upon which, in the opinion of the Government, the financial business of the country should be conducted during the next few years. We had arrived at a point when we could no longer afford to drift, treating each year's finance as self-contained. Henceforth a Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to budget for several years, not for one year only. The first duty of Parliament was to reinstate and to improve the national credit, as to which, however, much nonsense had been written by the mischief-mongers of the press. Having enumerated the facts which accounted in his opinion, for the fall in the prices of the better classes of securities, he drew the conclusion that a substantial, nay, an exceptional, effort should be made to effect a further reduction of debt. Another duty which the Government could not disregard was that of furthering social reform. There were two figures in our modern community whose appeal for assistance was irresistible. He referred to the child for whom the parent did little, if anything. In an eloquent passage the right hon. gentlemen recalled to the House how the State had long recognised that it could not pass by that appeal with folded arms. In 1906-1907 it had cost the State altogether more than 25,000,000*l.* to educate these children, and yet no one was prepared to recede from that enormous liability. But there was another class that appealed to the conscience of society. It consisted of the men and women who, after a life of ill-requited toil found themselves confronted in old age with the prospect of physical want and the sacrifice of social *status*. While not committing himself or his colleagues to any specific scheme for the amelioration of the lot of these people, he declared that the Government regarded the question as the most urgent of all social reforms, and that it was their intention, before the close of next session, to deal with it. He had to add that this reform could not be effected at the expense of our system of free trade, which was to us as the breath of life. Coming to that part of his subject which was of chief interest—that namely, which dealt with the uses to which he proposed to put his estimated surplus—he gave reasons for not reducing the tea duty or the sugar duty, and announced that this year he did not intend to make any change in indirect taxation. He proposed to sweep away root and branch the system under which the proceeds of Imperial taxation were intercepted and handed over to local authorities. The change, which would come into force at the end of the present financial year, would free his hands and put an end to arrangements which were confusing and chaotic. Local authorities, as from April 1 next, would receive out of the Consolidated Fund amounts equivalent to those which they were entitled to receive under the present law. His next proposal brought him to thorny ground. He intended making changes in connection with the income tax on the understanding that this tax must be regarded as an integral and permanent part of our financial system. When that was once recognised it became impossible to justify the present incidence of the tax. That the same toll should be levied by the State on earned and unearned incomes could not be right if the tax was to be permanent. The Select Committee that sat last session was unanimous in recommending a distinction between earned and unearned incomes. He proposed to confine preferential treatment to incomes not exceeding 2,000*l.* With the income tax at a shilling his proposal was that only 9*d.* in the pound should be paid on the earned income, the existing exemptions and abatements continuing. Every person who received a form for a return of income would be required to make the declaration even if his income was taxed at the source. This would be compulsory in all cases. The penalties for evasion were to be increased, and employers would be required to supply returns, not only of the names, but also of the salaries of their employes. From the materials at his disposal he estimated that the loss resulting from this differentiation would be 1,250,000*l.*, a year, and this year there would be an additional temporary loss of 750,000*l.*, owing to the difficulty of collection under the new machinery. As against that must be taken into account the fact that 900,000*l.* more was being obtained from income tax this year than last. He next invited the House, or, to be precise, the Committee, to consider a revision of the death duties. He was satisfied that without inflic

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Limitation of Armaments.

Berlin, April 13 (*Morning Post*).—The German Government authorities regard the advocacy of the British Premier's proposals for universal peace as a pernicious doctrine, and have confiscated a manifesto issued by the Altona branch of the German Peace Society urging the people to bring pressure to bear on the Kaiser's Government to promote an agreement for the limitation of armaments at The Hague Conference.

The manifesto contained the following passage :—

"If the object of The Hague Conference is frustrated, the burden of taxation will be increased; and the taxpayers will be scourged with scorpions instead of whips.

The action of the authorities in suppressing the posters is widely commended, and no better illustration of the prevailing feeling in Germany towards limiting armaments could be given than the comments of the leading papers which commend the action of the authorities.

Paris, April 12.—The *Rada* learns that a proposal intended to bring into harmony the English and German [illegible] of the limitation of armaments [illegible] to the Powers by Italy. The proposal [illegible] London, though with important [illegible] agreement on the ques-

[illegible] (Reuter).—The proposal of the Italian [illegible] concerning the limitation of armaments [illegible] furnishing a particularly suitable [illegible] for enabling The Hague Conference [illegible] that question. Italy suggested that the Bri[illegible] proposal on the subject should, by arrangement, be communicated in advance to all the Powers, be discussed by the Conference after the programme already presented by Russia, and be voted upon, not with a view to its enforcement, but in order that the Conference might either reject the proposal or recommend it to the consideration of the Powers. In the former case the proposal would be dropped, while in the latter it would, after the Conference, be made the subject of communication between the Powers with a view to its further discussion at a future meeting.

Later.—The Italian proposal has not been accepted. Great Britain does not wish her proposal to be merely submitted to the vote for recommendation. It is regarded as strange, however, that the proposal should have been rejected by Germany after Signor Tittoni and Prince Bulow had come to an agreement at Rapallo. It is reported that the Emperor William was unwilling to have the question of the limitation of armaments constantly on the *tapis*, and that Austria-Hungary and Russia followed the lead of Germany.

Rome, April 17 (Reuter).—Italy has withdrawn her compromise proposal with regard to the raising of the question of the limitation of armaments at The Hague Conference. This action is due to the hostile reception given to it by the German and Austro-Hungarian Government. The Italian suggestion—namely, that the British proposal on the subject should be notified in advance to the Powers, be discussed by The Hague Conference, and then be put to the vote, with a view to its rejection or its recommendation for further consideration—was communicated to Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and the United States.

RUSSIA.

In the Duma last Friday there was a lively debate on a demand by the Government that the Duma should temporarily suspend several members who are charged with belonging to the Social Democrats, and with having written seditious newspaper articles, in order that they may be prosecuted. Eventually it was decided by a majority of twenty-two to refer the question to a committee.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* reported that the debate had revived the talk of an impending conflict between the Government and the Duma, but there was no valid reason for supposing that the Government would precipitate a dissolution.

The same correspondent added on April 10 :—The resolution introduced in the Duma by the Extreme Right condemning terrorist crimes has been withdrawn by the signatories—M. Bobrinsky, M. Purishkevitch, and their friends. I hear that the motives of this curious proceeding are twofold—first, they had learned that the whole of the Left would endorse the resolution, and thereby render abortive the transparent scheme to provoke the Duma into compromising itself and helping their cherished purpose of dissolution; secondly, they were afraid the Constitutional Democrats would introduce a counter resolution inviting the Government to put an end to the revolutionary activity of the Union of the Russian People. Some of the more pertinacious members of Extreme Right wish to reintroduce the resolutions, but for the reasons above stated it is likely to be dropped for good. One-third of the branches of the Union of the Russian People failed to respond to the orders from St. Petersburg to telegraph to the Emperor insisting on a dissolution of the Duma.

MOROCCO.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Tangier telegraphed on April 16:—There has been a rumour current for a few days that Mahomed el Torres, the Sultan's commissioner, had signed a contract with a German firm for the construction of public works at Tangier of considerable extent, including a boulevard on the sea shore and a new system of drainage. I refrained from telegraphing this rumour as it seemed utterly impossible even if the Moorish authorities were desirous of ignoring the Algeciras Protocol, that the German Legation should do likewise, more especially as the matter of these public works was under discussion by the European representatives and the works would eventually have been put to adjudication. To-day I have every reason to believe that the contract was signed a few days ago. The impression produced here in diplomatic circles is one of indignant astonishment mixed with serious misgivings for the future.

Tangier, April 17.—Several of the European Legations intend to protest on behalf of their Government against the legality of the contract for public works at Tangier which has lately been signed by the Maghzen authorities and a German firm. In the opinion of everyone with whom I have discussed the matter, Germany's action is considered to be in direct contravention not only of the spirit but also of the letter of the Algeciras Protocol. The secret signing of the contract while the matter was still under discussion by the European representatives is much criticised here. It is believed that the Germans will eventually be obliged to renounce the contract and that the works in question will be put up to adjudication.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on April 17, says :—The news from Morocco will probably cause more surprise to the public abroad than it has done in well-informed circles in Paris. All that has lately appeared in the German and a portion of the French Press concerning the possibility of a substantial *rapprochement* between France and Germany on the basis of some sort of a *quid pro quo* arrangement with reference to Morocco and the Baghdad Railway was well calculated to lead people astray. There was never in reality any foundation for it, though the wish was evidently father to the thought in certain financial circles. Indeed, in presence of the latest intelligence from Morocco the impression is not unlikely to arise in some quarters that what has lately appeared in part of the German Press on the subject of the comparatively limited interests of Germany in the Shereefian Empire was intended before all, to lull French apprehension at a moment when these interests were being actively furthered. Nor does the language of the German [illegible] and of Prince Bulow to M. Jules Cambon the [illegible] Ambassador in Berlin, appear altogether [illegible] with the manner in which Dr. Rosen has been [illegible] to the development of German enterprises [illegible] as disclosed by your Tangier correspondent [illegible] more fully by the *Temps* this evening. [illegible] in the *Temps* the contract for the drainage [illegible] for the building of a boulevard at Tangier [illegible] given to the German firm of Hoyos Brothers, [illegible] being 900,000 marks (45,000*l.*). Some [illegible] agree that those works [illegible] granted by adjudication, in accordance [illegible] 109 and 107 of the Act of Algeciras. It [illegible] notwithstanding the clearness of these [illegible] Dr. Rosen failed to take into account the [illegible] by M. Regnault, Minister of France, when [illegible] him that adjudication was indis[illegible] The cost of the works at the port of Larache—[illegible] like those of the mole at Tangier, to German industry in the same way that the works at Saffi and Casablanca were entrusted to French industry—has been increased by the German firm of Haisner to a much higher figure than that originally in view. The estimate now amounts to 5,000,000 marks (250,000*l.*) The account published by the *Temps* continues as follows :—

"At the time of the Franco-German agreement of September 1906, it was arranged that the works ceded respectively to German and French firms at Tangier, Larache, Saffi, and Casablanca should balance one another. The increase in the estimate for the works at Larache upsets the balance to the profit of Germany in the proportion of nearly fifty per cent. Finally, it is persistently rumoured that German industry intends to treat directly with the Maghzen for the construction at Tangier of a vast harbour (port abri.) In German circles it is denied that this project is final, but it is urged that it would be legitimate, which is evidently inconsistent with the Act of Algeciras."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, replying in the Diet on April 13 to an interpellation, defended the Murzsteg agreement, and explained its objects, adding that Great Britain, who had hitherto hesitated to agree to the proposal for the three per cent increase of the Turkish Customs duties, had now signified her approval of the scheme. The activity of the Macedonian bands had been very much exaggerated by the newspapers. The action of the Dual Monarchy was directed towards the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkans and the integrity of Turkey. The Monarchy did not support a policy directed towards a partition of Macedonia, and on this point the Monarchy was in complete agreement with all the other Powers, including Great Britain. The agitation organised by the British Balkan League and other British humanitarian bodies in no way expressed official British policy.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet on April 17, Dr. Wekerle, the Premier, replied to an interpellation by M. Markos regarding the Pan-German movement, in which M. Markos alleged that highly placed German dignitaries and officers of the General Staff were taking part. The Premier declared that, although he did not attach any exaggerated importance to the Pan-German agitation, the authorities had been instructed to keep a watchful eye on the agitators. The House took cognisance of the Premier's reply.

GERMANY.

The debate on the Estimates was continued in the Reichstag on April 16. Herr Dernburg, the Director of the Colonial Department, delivered a speech in which he dwelt on the necessity of placing greater responsibility in colonial administration, on the men on the spot, and said that more businesslike methods would have to be introduced.

FRANCE.

The annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris was held on April 12. There was a large and distinguished company, and the speeches took the shape of a manifestation in favour of closer commercial relations between France and Great Britain.

The "general" strike of workmen in the Parish provision trades has so far been a good deal of a fiasco. It is stated that less than 700 men are on strike, and the public have been put to no inconvenience.

The decision of the Paris police court in the case of the Abbe Jouin was announced on April 13. He was fined 16*f.* and costs. The journals of both parties are agreed in regarding the penalty, and the reasons upon which the sentence was based, as in indirect condemnation by the Court of the Separation Law.

Mgr. Fuzet, the Republicans Archbishop of Rouen, has written a letter to the "Petit Parisien" pointing out that his own book "Le Grand Seminaire," which was made an object of reproach by one of Mgr. Montagnini's informants had received the formal approbation of the Sacred Congregation of Council and was praised by the Pope himself. Indeed, the Archbishop had received from the Papal Secretary of State a letter expressing the satisfaction of Pius X. at the receipt of his "remarkable work." Mgr. Fuzet adds :—"It is distressing to see laymen accepted as oracles while some bishops are denounced and others are set aside or regarded with suspicion even when they are designated by the unanimous vote of the Episcopate as deserving the confidence of the Holy See. It is distressing to see the great and noble pontifical politics compromised and perhaps led astray by thoughtless and biassed information. I ask myself whether it will not be the duty of the next assembly of bishops to beg the Sovereign Pontiff to condemn such proceedings, and to be good enough, if it considers it desirable to use its incontestable and salutary right of ecclesiastical police over all the dioceses, to exercise it through men of recognised authority and merit, and in accordance with the canonical regulations of the Church."

The Minister of Justice having communicated officially to the Minister for Foreign Affairs documents in which mention is made of officials of the latter Ministry who had been in relations with Mgr. Montagnini, M. Pichon had decided to summon one of those officials before the Counsel des Directeurs and has invited two other Ministers and a secretary of Embassy to explain the attitude attributed to them by Mgr. Montagnini.

The population of Orleans are apparently much irritated by a decision which M. Clemenceau has taken relative to the annual *fete* of Joan of Arc which takes place on May 7 and 8. At a meeting of the municipal council held last week the Mayor announced that he had been to Paris to confer with the Prime Minister in order to ascertain whether it was possible to maintain for this local patriotic fete its integral character as always celebrated. M. Clemenceau replied that owing to the separation and the difficulties raised by the clergy against the application of the law, owing also to the feeling caused by the acts of the representative of the Vatican, it was absolutely impossible for him to allow the Prefect to authorise the civil judicial and military authorities to follow a ceremony to which the presence of the clergy clad in their sacerdotal robes gave a religious character. The Mayor's representations were supported by M. Babier, the Socialist Radical deputy for Orleans, who is one of the vice-presidents of the Chamber of Deputies. An apparently semi-official note in the Matin states that the Prime Minister will authorise any demonstration in honour of Joan of Arc that may be organised by the civil authorities of the town. His act is thus meant solely to lancise the traditional fete.

HORSES OF ALL NATIONS.

Mr. Winans' Wonderful Collection.

What may be called the epitome of the great International Horse Show to be held at Olimpia in June was provided to-day by Mr. Walter Winans in the beautiful grounds of Surrenden Park, Kent. If he were to be the only exhibitor the Show would be international in the full sense of the word.

Mr. Winans who is half an American and half French was born in Russia, and has lived for years in one of the oldest country houses in the South of England. His stock of horses is distinctly cosmopolitan. He has American trotters and pacers; French, Polish, Russian, Belgian, and Irish horses; ponies under eleven hands polo ponies hackneys thorough breds, jumpers of all sorts and has more than ninety entries for the Olympia.

He is one of the few men who are experimenting in any effective degree in the crossing of American trotters with the English hackney.

It is a pity that no class is open for such a pictures que turnout as he exhibited in his Russian Troika. The padded coachman in red and black velvet and the silver trappings of the horses make a singularly picturesque spectacle. But the feature is the harnessing of the team. The three horses move abreast, and the sight of the outer pair, who habitually gallop while the centre horse trots gives an effect of combined action with which nothing can compare in England.

Captain Fullerton, the American trotter, had no sort of difficulty in keeping pace with the gallopers during the mile spin round the track.

THROUGH TWELVE BATTLES.

A sentimental as well as technical interest belonged to Kismet, one of the gallopers. He was through twelve battles in the Boer War, and once saved his master by coming back to look for him when wounded.

Of all the fine horses shown, none should more interest those who like novelty than the grey Russian stallion. Amers—a type of horse never seen in England. He is between a trotter and a hackney, with the pace of the American breed and stamina of the English. Mr. Winans drove him in a racing sulky weighing something less than 30lbs., and he was also driven as a pair with Lyric, who holds the amateur mile record for trotting and for whom he would be more than a match in a long race.

Some of the jumping was a revelation. Mountain Deer, a quiet, graceful bay beast, cleared a gate 6ft., but the performance was entirely eclipsed by Marmion, an immensely powerful bay trained solely for jumping. Led by a long riband and unridden, he cleared with no apparent difficulty a solid barrier of 6ft. 5in., and looked as if he would not have minded another foot or more. Both horses subsequently jumped a table set out for luncheon with full equipment of glass and flowers, and in the face of a number of cinematoscope photographers, one of whom was nearly charged down.

Several more of Mr. Winans' horses are coming over from Vienna, Brussels, and Paris, and there is reason to believe that an inundation of European horses will enter to Olympia, the first great international show ever held in England.

American competitors will also be in great force, Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt's stable of twenty-six horses having already arrived, while other American breeders are sending representatives.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Bombay and Esplanade	4	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	10	8	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao Paraswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	9	6	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	4	3	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	7	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	7	7	11
G Mahim and Worli	7	7	14
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	14
Total.....	52	40	117
Total plague deaths to date..	140,435		
Same date last year.....	143	138	307

IT is reported in Japan that volcanic ashes can be employed as a substitute for builders' cement. Large quantities have been found in the district of Yobiko, near Karatsu, and a brisk demand for them has been created by the great increase in the price of cement. Hitherto, the business has been conducted on a very small scale, but a Company will shortly be formed to develop the industry.

THE KING'S CRUISE.

The King and Queen arrived, on board the "Victoria" and "Albert," at Malta on Saturday morning, April 13.

As the yacht entered the harbour immense crowds of spectators greeted their Majesties with much cheering. The King and Queen, who were received on landing by the Governor and his staff, drove to the Palace, and afterwards to Admiralty House, returning in the afternoon to their yacht. In the evening the royal party were present at a dinner on board the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress." Besides the King and Queen and Princess Victoria, there were present the Governor, General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, and Lady Clarke, Admiral Sir Charles Drury and Lady Drury, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Barry, Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, the Archduke Karl Stephan and the Archduchesses Maria Theresa, Renata, and Eleonora of Austria, Miss Fisher, and their Majesties' suites. After dinner there was a dance.

Their Majesties on Sunday morning, April 14, attended Divine service on board the "Victoria" and "Albert." A reception was held and a tea party given in the afternoon at San Antonio Palace in honour of the King and Queen. The guests included the suite of Sir John Fisher, the Austrian Archducal visitors, the Governor's personal staff, the Admiral's staff, the officers of his Majesty's yacht, the Archbishop, the Chief Justice, the Lieutenant-Governor, the heads of the civil, naval, and military departments, the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, members of the Maltese nobility, the Judge's Generals Barron Stocks, Dalton, and Barker, Cols. Sill, Adye, and MacNeece, and many ladies.

The King and Queen and Princess Victoria, escorted by cyclists and mounted police, landed at half-past four at Marsa, and drove out through the quiet streets to San Antonio. They were respectfully greeted by the countryfolk along the route. On alighting, their Majesties were received by the civic authorities, while the National Anthem was played and sung amid the enthusiasm of the populace. The King and Queen, accompanied by the Archduke Karl Stephan and the Archduchesses Maria Theresa, Renata, and Eleonora, and the Governor, inspected the private gardens minutely. Their Majesties were presented with a bouquet, and congratulated the gardener on his work. Queen Alexandra planted an English oak, but had to perform the ceremony under cover, owing to the rain, which was falling heavily. After partaking of tea, their Majesties left San Antonio at a quarter-past five.

At night a dinner party was given on board the *Victoria and Albert*. Among the guests invited were the Governor and Lady Mansfield Clarke, the Archbishop, the Chief Justice, Prince Louis of Battenberg, the President of the Maltese nobility and his wife, Admiral Sir Charles Drury and Lady Drury, Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Barry, General and Mrs. Barron, General and Mrs. Stokes, Admiral Sir John Fisher and Miss Fisher, and Brig.-Gen. Hall.

On April 15 the King and Queen witnessed a naval review at Malta, their Majesties being received with great outbursts of popular enthusiasm. At one point in the review a somewhat ludicrous accident occurred. The crowds facing the royal stand were massed behind a frail iron fence erected to protect some young trees. Under the pressure of the thousands of people, the fence gave way, and a number of persons fell in a heap, tumbling over one another, to the amusement of the royal party, the King, the Queen, the Princess Victoria, and the members of the suite all laughing heartily.

On the conclusion of the review, their Majesties proceeded to the Maglio Gardens to unveil the monument erected to the late Sir Adrian Dingli, Crown Advocate and afterwards Chief Justice of Malta. Only a few invitations had been issued for this ceremony, at which all the judges and the heads of the civil departments were present. Judge Parnis read an address stating that the Memorial Committee had availed themselves of the present visit, assured as they felt that the King would accept an invitation to pay a tribute to the greatest man that Malta had ever possessed, and who had done much both for local and imperial interests. The King then drew aside the Maltese flag which covered the bronze bust, after remaining for about one minute at the salute, his Majesty said that it was his good fortune forty-five years ago, on his first visit to Malta, to make the acquaintance of Sir Adrian Dingeni. He was greatly pleased now to honour his friend, who for twenty-five years was Chief Justice of the island, and whose services to the Maltese people and the Imperial Government could not be forgotten. The King's speech produced a great sensation. Three hearty cheers were given for their Majesties as they were leaving the gardens, the crowds outside joining with enthusiastic "Vivas!"

Their Majesties then drove to the Governor's Palace, and at half-past one they took luncheon with the officers of the Royal Garrison Art, and Royal Eng. at the Auberge de Castile, where a photograph was taken of the royal visitors surrounded by a group of officers. At a quarter-past three the King returned to the Governor's Palace, where a brilliant levee was held, which was attended by the Archbishop of Malta and the high dignitaries of the Catholic Church, who were attired in their violet satin robes of state. Among those present were the admirals and Staff officers of the fleet, the generals of the garrison, the members of the foreign Consular body, and a large number of civilians representing the nobility and the commercial and professional classes. During the levee his Majesty conferred the following honours :—

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.

To be Knight Grand Cross: Admiral Sir Charles Drury, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. To be Knight Commander and to receive the honour of knighthood: Mr. E. M. Merewether, Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to the local Government. To be Commanders: Major-Gen. Barron, commanding the Artillery Brigade; Rear-Admiral Sir John Fisher, Major-Gen. Stokes, Brig.-Gen. Hall, Lieut.-Col. Biancardi, Colonial aide-de-camp; and Commander La-Primaudy (R. N. retired) Collector of Customs. To be members of the Fourth Class: Major Hare, Capt. Mansfield Clarke, aide-de camp to the Governor; and Mr. Tancred Curmi, Superintendent of Police for Malta.

In the evening there were a dinner and reception on board the "Victoria" and "Albert," and the fleet was illuminated.

A military parade in honour of the royal visit was held on April 16, and passed off most successfully. The King and Queen and Princess Victoria, accompanied by the Austrian Archducal visitors, arrived on the Marsa at ten minutes past eleven, and were received by the Governor and his staff, a royal salute being fired. Their Majesties and Princess Victoria drove down the line of the troops, accompanied by the Governor, after which the royal party ascended a dais and witnessed the march past in quarter columns and double companies, the artillery being at the head. The troops afterwards advanced in review order, the Governor in front, and saluted. The troops presented a very smart appearance, and the whole scene produced a most brilliant effect. An immense concourse of people had assembled along the route of the royal procession and on the Marsa, which were kept by naval detachments. Queen Alexandra, who wore a blue costume, looked extremely well. The King lunched with the officers' mess of the Malta Militia at half-past one. Two officers of each rank of both battalions attended. After lunch his Majesty was photographed with the officers, and then left the mess amid loud cheering.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. "OLYMPIA."

The Anchor Line s. s. *Olympia* will sail from No. 2 Shed Victoria Docks at 3 p.m. to-day with the following passengers. Medical Inspection at 2-15 p. m. sharp.

For Liverpool.—Mrs Scott and infant 3 children, Lieutenant M C Gibbon, Rev H C Seeley, Mrs Seeley and child, Mr B R Beck, Captain Goodwin, Dr D J Buchanan, Mr C A Dalpole, Miss A S Orr, Mrs Pleadowe and child, Lieutenant Cranmer Roberts.

For London.—Mr D Turner Green, Mrs Turner Green and infant, Lieutenant-Colonel J Lees Hall, Mr G D Standley, Mrs Standley and infant and 2 children, Lieutenant E G Pythian Adams, Mr Hoseason, Mr A K Begbie, Mr Beer, Mrs Beer, Miss Cromelin Brown and Mrs Crommelin Brown.

For Marseilles.—Mrs Rich, Miss Dairs, Mr Bovill, Mrs. Bovill, Major C Barnard, Mrs Grunberg and 2 infants, Miss Grunberg and 4 children, Mrs Grunberg's nurse native servant.

For London (Cout).—Mr C B Robinson, Mr L Sunderland, Mrs Ensor, Captain Dawes, Lieutenant D E D Campbell, Mr J B Woosnam.

For New York,—Mrs Warne.

FOLLOWING the discovery of coal and other minerals in North Antrim, Ireland, comes news of the find of an immense field of China clay at Browndodd, near Antrim. It is of fine quality. A company has been formed, and has purchased nine farms, containing 200 acres, besides acquiring mineral rights over another 800 acres from Lord Massereene. Seven pits have already been opened, and the complete scheme will employ 400 people.

THE discovery is reported in the Argentine Republic of a natural enemy of the locust—a locust parasite in fact. Dr. Massini, an Argentine entomologist, says that every locust-killing fly lays from 300 to 500 eggs, depositing one in every locust, the eggs rapidly developing into grubs with fatal consequences to the locust. He recommends the Agricultural Defence Commission of his own country to propagate this effective enemy of the locusts, and should his laboratory experiments not be misleading no doubt *Lamosca langosticida*, as the locust fly is called, will be introduced generally to combat the locust scourge.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOW TO WEAR THE SCARF.

THE taste for scarves is now being thoroughly revived, and we must learn from Josephine how to wear one. Her ways were varied; sometimes when she was half-reclining she would throw it across her knees; at other times it would be carelessly draped round her shoulders, being brought to the front and one end twisted loosely round her wrist. Josephine never—in all her pictures—was to be seen wearing the scarf tied like a rope round her neck as we see many wearing it now. The scarf was also a great feature in hairdressing; it was wound in and about the hair in the most artistic fashion, and the ends were left hanging unequally over the left shoulder. Josephine introduced a very short waist to this Empire dress, which is now being lengthend, as this high waist line can never be made to suit ampler figures; this is cleverly done in Princess robes by the aid of narrow braids, ribbon velvets, galons or embroideries, these being brought down in V-shape across the bust, meeting in points adorned or clasped with bijouteries and afterwards continued below the lengthened waist in graduating lines. These arrangements of trimmings on the cross will make the figure longer, and will give a graceful appearance. Miniatures were most fashionable then—as now—and they were worn in a long chain of pearls twisted round and round the wrist; and the most beautiful tiaras, which Josephine had introduced from Italy. Long golden pins fastened up the hair when raised in Chinese fashion, profusion of flowers were also worn; garlands of roses—sometimes blue roses—and gillyflowers. Diadems, which were bound round the forehead, were fashioned of a laurel leaf in gold and diamonds and an olive branch in gold and pearls. Combs of all kinds were used in the hair, some of a branch of weeping willow in gold. Necklets and the necklace "au vainqueur." This consisted of a mixture of hearts made of cornelian, palm wood, sardonyx, lapis lazuli—all these were hanging from a gold chain. Earrings of all shapes. Bands of gold were placed round the hair and forehead, as Josephine had revived the antique style of hair dressing, "a la Titus," of which a few curls strayed on to the brow, the mass of hair being drawn up to the back of the head.

THE WOMAN OF TO-DAY.

And yet with all this appalling extravagance and luxury that we read of in the French women of the "First Empire," the woman of to-day, with even a modest dress allowance, need not despair. She will able to design—by careful study of her figure and by the practising of daily exercises, which will prevent any inclination to embonpoint below the waist—a Princess robe which will suit her to perfection. Think what cheap muslins can now be bought, patterned with garlands of roses, edged with dainty borders; then have your robe cut in long lines—on the cross—your under-bodice, or, better still your combination robe arranged as has been described. Buy narrow galons or velvets and arrange them—also on the cross—above and below the waist. Do not neglect any dainty accessory but study the description that has been given of the Empire and Princess robe. If this robe is for outdoor wear have it cut high at the neck, and over this fix a standing-up collar of lace, white preferable. This should be arranged so that it can be worn either high or flat. An extra fold of the muslin draped across the front edged with a frill of the material or of lace to match the collar, and lined with silk, will be most becoming and will lend the appearance of slimness to a stouter figure. Do not have elbow sleeves, but long sleeves reaching to the middle of the hand, lined at the edge with soft folds of lace or mousseline de soie. A little puff at the top of the sleeve may be added, but define a line at the end of this puffing so as to preserve undisturbed the length of the line in the front of the robe.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A L Duke, I M S, B
Capt A B Drummond, B
Mr L Birley, B Cov
Mr L G Evans, B Cov
Mr H W P Scroope, B Cov
Mr F N Fischer, B Cov
Mr J H Simpson, B Cov
Mr C A Bell, B Cov
Mr A M B Irwin, B Cov
Mr W A Partridge, B Cov
Mr H M C Trotter, B
Mr G C Stawell, B
Mr A A Carnegie, B
Mr A E Pearse, B
Mr M P Schembry, B
Mr P Owen, B
Mr C A Fleming, B
Mr J P Angier, B
Mr J L Ommanney, B
Mr C S Smith, B
Mr R G P P McDonnell, C I E, B
Mr A T Forbes, M Cov
Mr J T Gillespie, M Cov
Mr H N Tuck, M
Mr L G Arbuthnot, M
Mr C Thompson, M
Major M C L Arnim, Bo
Capt C F Harold, Bo
Mr R Haines, Bo
Brig-Gen F H Kelly, R E
Col A H C Clark-Kennedy, I A
Col H L Dawson, C V O, C B, I A
Lieut-Col W S Delamain, 123 Rifles.
Major T N Britton, 110 Mah
Major G H C Colomb, 2-9 G R
Major A P A Elphinstone, 106 Hazara Frs
Major S Geoghegan, 74 Punj
Major J L B Gordon, 15 Sikhs
Major F B Hill, 46 Punj
Major F H Commeline, 2 Lrs
Major P J Miles, 53 Sikhs
Major C G Oldfield, R A, I O D
Major C M Porteous, 1-9 G R
Major H H Southey, 35 Sc H
Major S R Stevens, 93 Bur I
Major H St G Thomas, 84 Punj
Major H C Tytler, 17 Inf
Major A J H Vallentine S Cav
Major G Walling 10, Rai
Major E Wintour, 28 Lt Cav
Capt E L Carnegy, 2-9 G R
Capt S R Davidson, 47 Sikhs
Capt J S M Harcourt, 2 G R
Capt E F Knox, 36 Sikhs
Capt H T Marshall, 1 Brah
Capt A Melville, 122 Raj
Capt B R Nicholl, 2 G R
Capt W J Preston, 97 Inf
Capt F G C Ross, 2 G R
Capt J W Skipworth, R E
Capt A A Smith, 58 R
Lieut G H Barrett, 93 Burma I
Lieut A R Bogle, 40 Pathans
Lieut G S Bull, 58 Rifles
Lieut J T C Broadbent, 73 C I
Lieut J St C Darlington, 6 Jats
Lieut J Hardcastle, 46 Punj
Lieut R E Harenc, 4 Cav
Lieut L R Hogge, 47 Sikhs
Lieut W B Macleod, 121 Frs
Lieut E J L C Evans, 8 Cav
Lieut G R S Logan Home, 15 Sikhs
Lieut H D MacCall, 33 Punj
Lieut H H McGann, 69 Punj
Lieut C A G P Meadows, 7 Raj
Lieut R C L Morice, 37 Dogras
Lieut J A Muirhead, 1 Lrs
Lieut C W Neumann, 48 Prs
Lieut R B C Raban, 1 Lrs
Lieut R E Stace, R E
Lieut A F M Slater, 10 Jats
Lieut F E G Talbot, 14 Sikhs
Lieut J Y Tancred, 19 Punj
Lieut A C H Trevor, 24 Punj
Lieut C C Walker, 28 Lt Cav
Lieut W J Willis, 29 Lrs
Lieut D V Willougl by, I Brah
Lieut H A Harris, 79 C I
Second Lieut C B Howell, 19 Lrs
Commander C F Fletcher, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major A S Trydell, I C V D
Major W Young, I M S D, study leave from 27/11/06 to 30.5.07
Mr E R Abbott, B Cov, furl to 13 10 07
Mr W C King, O, leave on private affairs commuted into leave on M C
Mr G P Pile in Hay, H, 4 mo M C
Mr J Dick-Hamilton, B, 4 mo M C
Mr D L Richardson, B, 6 weeks M C
Capt F D S Fayrer, I M S, M, study leave from 1 1 07 to 31 3 7.
Mr J K N Kabraji, Bo Cov, 6 mo M C
Capt F C Lane, R A, 4 mo M C
Capt J H Horton, D S O, I M S, 6 mo M C
Lieut W B Roberts, 101 Geen, to 7 9 07
Lieut W Dent, 103 Mah, 4 mo M C
Lieut K Woolhouse, 126 Belooch I, 4mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col R P Colomb, B
Mr R C H Moss King, B Cov
Mr G Whittle, B Cov
Mr D L Richardson, B
Mr W M Cargill, B
Lieut Col W A Lee, 1 M S, M
Mr H D'A C Reilly, M Cov
Capt W C W Harrison, S T C
Capt A L C McCormick, R E
Capt G P Evans, 19 Punj
Cap T W Slingsby, 22 Cav
Lieut J C Pringle, R E

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 3RD MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small with the exception of a brisk fall in Sind.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been rather strong at Ratnagiri and fresh to light over the rest of the country.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum is generally below the average to the north of latitude 22°. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Nagpur and the lowest 61° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear. Rain in light showers fell at Bangalore and Coimbatore.

Weather on the West Coast is fine but pressure on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon is slightly below normal.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

April

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE—Sub-Lieut. T W. Hankinson to be lieutenant.

ADMIRALTY, 16TH APRIL.

Gunner William Baker Mather has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 29th March.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Sub-Lieutenant Donald Dowdy to be Lieutenant Dated 13th April.

ADMIRALTY, 17TH APRIL.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Edward Ogle Disney has been confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 30th March, 1903.

ADMIRALTY, 18TH APRIL.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, viz :—Aylmer Newton George Firebrace. Dated 30th July, 1906 and John Arnold Lees Dated 30th October, 1906.

Fleet Surgeon Joseph Crowley, M. D., has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 17th March.

Fleet Surgeon Harold Frederic Dale Stephens, M. B., has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, viz :—Robert Atkinson Harden and Reginald Byford Hall. Dated 17th April.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Alfred James Hailey has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant, dated 14th October, 1904, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, with seniority of the 17th April.

War Office, Whitehall, 19th April.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made in India :—

Major-General Lewis Dening, C. B., D. S. O., Indian Army, to be a Divisional Commander, vice Major-General Sir G. T Frobyman, K. C. M. G., C. B. vacated. Dated 7th February.

Colonel Gerald C. Kitson, C. V. O., C. M. G., to be a Brigade Commander, and to be temporary Brigadier-General while so employed, vice Major-General L. Dening, C. B., D. S. O. Dated 19th February.

Colonel Joseph H. Poett, C. B., to be a Deputy Adjutant-General and to be temporary Brigadier-General while so employed, vice Colonel W. B. Capper, vacated Dated 19th December, 1906.

Colonel Arthur R Pemberton, from half-pay, to be Deputy Judge Advocate, vice Colonel J L O'Gorman, C B C M G whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 1st April.

Captain Malcolm H E Welch, The Royal Irish Regiment, from a Staff Captain at Head-Quarters, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, vice Major A E Haig, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Whose tenure has expired Dated 1st April.

Lieutenant Alexander I Dryadale, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir O Boyle, K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Mauritius, vice Lieutenant A G L'E Le Gallais, The Northumberland Fusiliers, who has resigned that appointment Dated 1st December, 1906.

Lieutenant Francis A U Pickering, 2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys, to be Aide-de-Camp extra to Earl Grey, G C M G Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada Dated 1st March.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE

7th Queen's Own Hussars, Captain Alexander F A Imbert-Terry resigns his Commission, Dated 20th April.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY,

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Supernumerary Captain Harold W Paxton to be Captain, vice H N T Kelly, promoted, Dated 23rd March.

Royal Garrison Artillery, The undermentioned Officers are seconded for service on the Staff :—

Captain John T Dreyer Dated 27th March

Lieutenant Alexander I Dryadale, Dated 1st December, 1906

Lieutenant Donald W A Hankey resigns his Commission, Dated 20th April.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Arthur N Woods to be Lieutenant, vice W L S Chapman, transferred to the Indian Army, Dated 20th March,

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Coast Battalion, Major John Martin is placed on retired pay Dated 15th April,

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS

The Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant John F A Kane to be Captain, vice V A Nye, seconded Dated 3rd April

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Lieutenant Cuthbert M Smith resigns his Commission, Dated 20th April,

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Harold Kidd to be Lieutenant, vice H Backhouse, seconded, Dated 23rd March,

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—

Gawaine B Rowan-Hamilton, vice

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A MIGHT-HAVE-BEEN.

Now that he has retired, all the world is beginning more clearly to realise and appreciate the wonders and miracles which Lord Cromer has wrought in the land of the Pharaohs. The splendid tributes of Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour, and of the entire Press, must be dear and grateful to the heart of this great servant of the State. What a pity, for sentiment's sake, that he could not have seen his jubilee in harness! Now that the race is run and the glory gained, Lord Cromer will have time to look round and think, as he surveys the new Egypt, of what might have been had he been permitted to build a new Turkey. For, though nobody seems now to remember it, even if many know, that was once to have been the work of his life. Instead of Egypt, the Sultan's home dominions were to have passed into this strong man's care; the Sick Man of Europe was to have been his patient. The offer was made to him of the post of Minister of Finance to the Sultan; he had conditionally accepted, and but for an accident might have spent the last eight-and-twenty years of his career in that capacity.

SECRET HISTORY.

For the history of this romantic possibility we have to turn to the autobiography of Sir Edward Malet, the brilliant man who all but brought the thing to pass. He was acting, during the absence through ill-health of Sir Henry Layard, as Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople. The Sultan wanted to raise a loan in England, and Sir Edward told him frankly that the project was impossible without adequate security. Quite spontaneously the Sultan sent one day to tell him that he had resolved to appoint a British Minister of Finance, and desired him to get the British Government to nominate some one for the office. A long explanatory telegram home from Sir Edward brought the reply that, as the request had been made to him personally, he should make his own selection. Sixteen years before he had met the then youthful Evelyn Baring; ever since he had watched with admiration the work which he had carried on. He telegraphed the offer to him, and in the end was able to submit his name to the Sultan. All would have been well, but Sir Edward's term of office expired, and the project, in new hands lapsed. Another month or so would have seen it carried through. Turkey might, as the result, have enjoyed prosperity and peace akin to that which the Colossus of Egypt had bought to the land which he is now about to quit.

AGE AND HONOURS.

The resignation of Lord Cromer came so unexpectedly that so far only possible Imperial consequences have been considered. His wonderful work has been reviewed, and some attempt made to estimate its value. But there has been no time to consider the human side. There is pathos in his words, "I am thoroughly worn out, and unable any longer to support the excessive strain which my work here entails." It is the cry of a veteran upon whom the oppression of weariness descends in the hour of victory. The same sense of the superiority of Anno Domini caused Sir Hamilton Seymour to surrender his post at Vienna. "What induced you to resign?" asked Queen Victoria, as she regretfully talked over his withdrawal when he went to see her at Windsor. "The fact is, ma'am," said Sir Hamilton, "I had kept the Queen's Arms so long abroad that I thought it was time for me to come home and set up a family hotel." Better to wear out than rust out; beatter to wear out with great work than be worn out with waiting before the chance to do great work come.

TOO LATE AND TOO SOON.

A man's reserve of endurance is often greater than he imagines; possibly in the past Lord Cromer's has surprised him. Great men are apt to shrink when responsibility comes to them late in life. Robert Lowe felt that his Chancellorship was ten years too late. Disraeli, the day after he had succeeded Lord Derby as Premier, cried out for a remission of twenty of his years. "You are young," he said to one who congratulated him. "You have life before you, but for me it is twenty years too late. Give me your youth and health." "And so I will, Sir, if you will give me your head!" was the answer. Success such as Lord Cromer's was worth the winning, no matter the cost in leisure and personal comfort. It is when failure has to be admitted that the careworn man feels that his life has been in vain. "I gave the best of my life to India," said Lord Lytton, "my deepest thoughts, my most ardent anxieties, and my reward was to hear scarce anything but blame about my Indian policy." Lord Cromer has given to his task the same unremitting devotion, but his retrospect must afford unqualified satisfaction to himself as to his countrymen.

AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

Our railway managers have still something to learn about fares. Opinions are divided as to the profit derivable from the popular rates. One company, when it feels the pinch of competition, closes some of its stations; others talk of raising fares or inducing their rivals to do so; some contemplate cheaper rates for short distances; while the boldest of all plumps for a smaller sum for long distances. The last will have greatest favour with the public, and, if precedent go for aught, will prove the greatest financial success. The new Brighton tariff is regarded by some as revolutionary and impossible. It is neither. There is one great and unforgetable fact to be borne in mind. On the authority of Sir James All port, we never shall have our railways properly developed until really low fares are adopted. He based his judgment on the experience of the rate-wars between the Midland and the Northern lines. Then they carried passengers from London to York for eighteenpence—and simply coined money! Brighton is 51 miles from London, York 188.

THE MARCH HARE'S MOVE.

One of the things which a mere layman can never understand is the determination of the Southern lines never to issue third-class season tickets—the very thing to retain the allegiance of patrons, no matter if the trams cover every street and every road. The total revenue from first and second class passengers is 6¼ millions sterling per annum, plus a little over 4 millions for season ticket holders. The yearly revenue from third-class passengers is 29 3/4 millions sterling. Between year and year the number of third-class passengers varies as much as 17 millions; the issue of season tickets ought materially to lessen this fluctuation. But some of the companies apparently seek only to take advantage of the passenger, not to assist him. There is one of the fairest districts in England, between fifty and sixty miles from London, where the writer used frequently to spend the week-end, until he made a vexing discovery. In the winter, when no one but a maniac would wish to go to such a place, this company issues week-end tickets; in summer, when such a privilege might be a boon, full fare is charged.

A CLUE.

The Colonial Conference brings together men of fame from distant parts of the Empire, most of whom have up to now been merely names to each other. It will bring no stranger thing to pass than happened in the case of a colonial statesman's wife, who came with her lord over to London for the Coronation. While riding on the top of a London omnibus she put down or dropped her satchel, and went off to her hotel without it. In it were her money, tickets, and all manner of valuables. Search was made without avail. Scotland Yard knew nothing of it, nor could anything be discovered at the office of the bus company. A bus conductor, like a cabman, is compelled, under penalty, to hand over to Scotland Yard within twenty-four hours anything found upon the vehicle of which he is in charge, and for his pains gets 10 per cent of the value of his find. But he cannot hand over a thing which has not come into his possession. That was the case here, and the lady had to recover her chattels through the agency of a friend. The latter had succeeded her in the seat which she had vacated, had picked up the satchel, and, from the visiting-cards which it contained, found that it was the property of a near neighbour in Melbourne.

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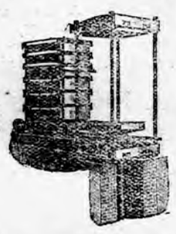

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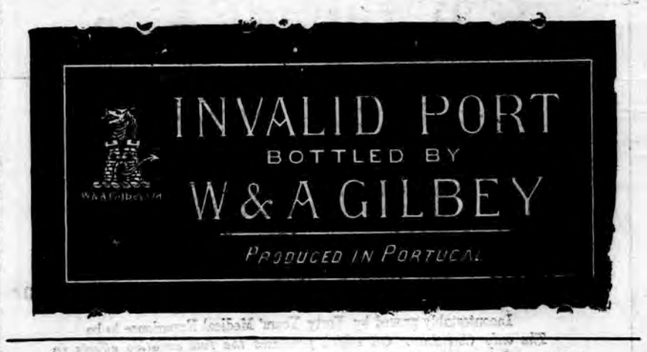

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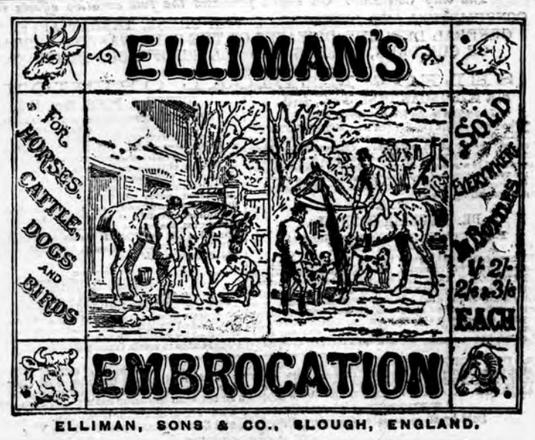

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